The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1894. NO. 6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mixed, No. 4.	Mail, No. 6.
	a, m	a m.		a. m.	p. m.	
		6 20	Robertsdale		6 02	
		6 30	Cook's		5 49	
		6 43	Cole's		5 37	
		7 13	Saltillo		5 07	
		7 20	Three Springs		5 00	
		7 33	*Beersville		4 48	
		7 46	Rockhill		4 36	
	1 10			9 58		
	1 26	8 02	Shirley	9 42	4 20	
	1 34	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	4 13	
	1 46	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	4 00	

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48,

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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WISHES.

I asked a little child one day,
A child intent on joyous play,
"My little one, pray tell to me
Your dearest wish; what may it be?"
The little one thought for awhile,
Then answered with a wistful smile,
"The thing that I wish most of all
Is to be big, like you, and tall."

I asked a maiden sweet and fair,
Of dreamy eyes and wavy hair,
"What would you wish, pray tell me true,
That kindly fate should bring to you?"
With timid mien and downcast eyes
And blushes deep and gentle sighs,
Her answer came, "All else above,
I'd wish some faithful heart to love."

I asked a mother, tried and blest,
With babe asleep upon her breast,
"O mother fond, so proud and fair,
What is thy inmost secret prayer?"
She raised her calm and peaceful eyes,
Madonnalike, up to the skies.
"My dearest wish is this," said she,
"That God may spare my child to me."

Again, I asked a woman old,
To whom the world seemed hard and cold,
"Pray tell me, O thou blest in years,
What are thy hopes, what are thy fears?"
With folded hands and head bent low
She answer made, in accents slow,
"For me remains but one request—
It is that God may give me rest."

—Emile Pickhardt in Boston Globe.

A Peculiar Girl.

BY MRS. WILLIAM WINTER.

Rachel Landor began life by being peculiar. Instead of the customary and orthodox yell with which the youthful inhabitants of this planet greet their first sight of it, Rachel remained perfectly quiet, only looking up into the nurses' face with a calm and questioning gaze, which greatly disconcerted that experienced matron—or, to quote her own words, causing her to be "so all struck of a heap, it was a blessed miracle she hadn't dropped the uncanny little thing then an' there, an' so stopped her from any chance of making any noise in the world, either then or thereafter."

But the baby thrived, although she began with a perverse preference for the bottle, than her natural sustenance, giving the second proof of what her nurse called her "peculiarness," and as her young life advanced from weeks to months, and from months to years, she managed to keep up her reputation, so early begun, of being unlike other children. Of course, she heard a great deal of this "peculiar" way of hers, and she liked being made the subject of wondering remarks and admiration—though, perhaps, that was not peculiar. Anyway, she soon became imbued with the idea that everything that happened to her was special and unusual, and though naturally warm-hearted, and not more selfish than the general run of her sex and age, she certainly developed a remarkable amount of egotism.

At eighteen she fell in love, quite convinced that, though other girls might have imagined themselves in love before her time, there had never really been any one who thoroughly understood the heights and depths of that passion till it was exemplified in her. George Murray encouraged her in that belief, and declared that he responded to it with fervor and intensity which could only be experienced in the unknown recesses of the male heart.

There was soon an almost bitter feeling of rivalry between the lovers as to which of them loved the more, and while this feeling was at the height, Amy Rivers came home from boarding school.

Amy was the kind of a girl that men go mad about. She was small and slender, with dainty hands, and feet of diminutive size, and a heart of similar dimensions. She had a mass of fluffy blond hair, a complexion of lilies and roses, and great china-blue eyes, very soft and dewy, and shaded by long, silky lashes, that gave an expression of deep feeling, such as their owner had never experienced in all her shallow life. For the rest, she had great taste in the adornment of her charming person, and her maid faithfully carried out her best ideas.

Miss Amy Rivers very speedily settled the curious rivalry that had existed between the lovers. She had not been home a week when George Murray ceased protesting the superior depth of his attachment to Rachel. By the end of the second week he never spoke of his love at all, and looked bored when his *fiancee* spoke of hers. By the end of the third week he had almost ceased visiting Rachel, and then only on compulsion, and by the end of the fourth week the whole town was talking of his elopement with Amy Rivers, and wondering if Rachel Landor—who had fallen like one dead when she learned of it—would ever rise from the bed on which they laid her. But Rachel didn't die. As she said, bitterly, that would have been too simple, and, being peculiar, she had to live for something much harder to bear. Poor girl! It was really a great grief, and her suffering was acute; but, after her custom, she made it worse.

There had never been so great a wrong committed against any woman, and none other had ever felt such so deeply.

Having said that, she closed her lips on the subject.

Year after year went by, and many people had forgotten Rachel Landor, and those who knew her sometimes failed to recognize the worn, haggard woman of twenty-five, who certainly looked ten years older, and when people spoke of her, it was either with pity or contempt.

"Such a wasted life!—an only child, worshiped by her parents, who were dying of grief for her selfish grief—a rich woman, too, who might be doing so much good with her hoarded wealth—and all about a man who had jilted her! It was wicked and shameful," said her critics, and likely enough they were right.

But Rachel did not hear them, and if she had, she would not have cared, for in her own way her life was ordered carefully and methodically, and her money was not hoarded or wasted; but, being peculiar, as usual she chose to live in her own way, and to do that which she felt she could do, in the manner that best suited her.

The poor, the sick and the suffering knew her well. *They* did not think her life a wasted one. What this poor, embittered, disappointed woman felt in the silent depth of her own reticent, intense nature, she hardly knew herself; for she shrank from formulating her own thoughts even to her own mind, but occasionally something in the outside world seemed to shape them for her. As, for instance, one morning when she suddenly found herself gazing at an old woman whom she met in her morning walk—a wretched woman, her face seamed with wrinkles, her hair an unkempt frowze of gray, straggling locks, her clothes tattered and torn, though well hidden by an old black shawl that draped her head and fell in folds about her—a most painful and unlovely sight in the morning of an early, cold March day.

"Shall I ever look like that?" thought Rachel. "Old, withered, broken-hearted—poor old woman! Perhaps if I could know her story I should learn that some man jilted her in the sweet springtime of long ago. Being a poor, gentle, feminine creature, she didn't die, though her heart broke, and as the burden of life grew too heavy to bear, she began to drink—at first, to forget, and then to keep warm."

The tears that seldom rose to Rachel's eyes for her own woes, overflowed for the imagined sorrow of this forlorn old wreck of humanity. The woman was quick to see, and instantly stretched forth an imploring hand, in which Rachel placed a liberal donation.

It was this incident that paved the way for an unexpected but far more important encounter. As Rachel, walking quickly, and with eyes still wet with tears, and a heart wildly throbbing with newly quickened feeling, turned the corner of the street, she rushed directly into the arms of a young man who was coming toward her. He was pale and wan; he stooped under the weight of that experience that is more aging than years, but Rachel knew him in an instant, and as his arms involuntarily closed about her and held her for one moment to his breast, she cried out, as if he had thrust a dagger in her:

"George—George Murray!"

"Rachel," he said softly, "forgive me. I did not mean to touch you. It was so sudden—"

"Yes, yes; I know. It is my fault. I didn't see you."

And as she wrenched herself from his hold; it was, indeed, from his embrace; for he clung to her as if he could not again let her go. But seeing her face, which grew like marble at sight of him, his arms dropped away from her.

"Oh, can you forgive me?" he cried. "It was all a wild delirium—a madness! I never loved but you! Can you not forgive me—can you not even *try* to forgive me?"

"I cannot even try," she said, and her voice was like the knell of hope, and, with a gesture of unspeakable contempt, she waved him aside, and passed on. How she reached home Rachel Landor never knew, but some hours later she was aware that she was in her own room, the door locked and all the world shut out.

How long she had been there she didn't know, but she remembered that when she came in she had sunk upon the sofa half-fainting, but now her heart was beating wildly and every pulse thrilled as if with some new life—a feverish, delirious ecstacy such as she had never known before. She glanced up and saw the reflection of herself in the long mirror opposite, and wondering, doubting her own eyes, she rose, went over close to the looking-glass and stared.

Was that Rachel Landor, that radiant vision of brilliant, gracious womanhood? The years seemed to have rolled back; she looked ten years younger than she had looked when she went out that morning. A joyous excitement glowed in her great, deep, dark eyes, her cheeks and lips were flushed with the hue of the rose, the mass of dark-brown hair, usually worn in a tight knot at the back of her head, had slipped from its fastening and fell in a disheveled, waving, glossy mass about her neck and shoulders, reaching to her waist, and her tall, slender figure, in its unconscious poise of triumph, had all the lissome grace of buoyant girlhood.

"Can it be I?" she murmured, wonderingly. "Yes, it is, indeed *I*, and I am beautiful. Ah! my day has come—the day I never even dared to hope for! He loves me, and I am a thousand times more beautiful than that pale doll that took him from me! And he—he loves me! My hour has come! It is just, and I will use my power. I will be revenged—revenged!"

And, like poor old Lear, Rachel determined that her vengeance should be the terrors of earth—a revenge unique, unusual, peculiar, like herself.

From that day Rachel Landor returned to society. She soon learned what, had she been accustomed to the gossip of the town she would have known months ago—that Murray had returned a broken-hearted, ruined man, bitterly disappointed in the wife who had squandered his fortune in their brief married life, leaving him not even the memory of her love when he laid her in the grave, her shallow, frivolous heart forever stilled, and his life embittered with the mingled poison of self-contempt and remorse.

It was very soon as plain to all who saw him as it was to Rachel that his love had returned to its first object with a passionate intensity such as he had never before known himself capable of, and, indeed, he only seemed to live in Rachel's presence, seeking her whenever she could be found, following her every movement with adoring eyes, breathing, almost, to the sound of her voice. But he never put his love into words; he scarcely dared to speak to her at all, content if he might only gaze on her when she moved.

How Rachel felt about this silent worship none could tell—in some ways she was more peculiar than ever—but it looked, at times, as if she chafed under it.

One night Rachel Landor missed the figure of George Murray from a large party, at which she was, as usual, the brilliant and beautiful attraction. As hour after hour went by, and still he came not, she was uneasy; the people soon bored her. Presently she could endure the crowd no longer, and, with a strange, uneasy tremor, she withdrew quietly, ordered her carriage, and was driven home. The same thing happened the next night, and the next. On the fourth night she had grown almost haggard with disappointment and—rage, she said to herself. But presently she overheard a remark dropped in a whisper:

"George Murray is ill—dying. The doctor gives no hope."

And at these words the very beating of her heart seemed to stop.

"'Ill!' 'Dying!'" she repeated, in a sharp, agonized whisper. "Impossible! He must not be ill! He dare not die!"

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Generations."

Text: "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."—Ecclesiastes 1., 4.

According to the longevity of people in their particular century has a generation been called 100 years, or fifty years, or thirty years. By common consent in our nineteenth century a generation is fixed at twenty-five years.

The largest procession that ever moved is the procession of years, and the greatest army that ever marched is the army of generations. In each generation there are about nine full regiments of days. These 9125 days in each generation march with wonderful precision. They never break ranks. They never ground arms. They never pitch tents. They never halt. They are never off on furlough. They came out of the eternity past, and they move on toward the eternity future. They cross rivers without any bridge or boats. The 600 immortals of the Crimea dashing into them cause no confusion. They move as rapidly at midnight as at midnoon. Their haversacks are full of good bread and bitter aloes, clusters of richest vintage and bottles of agonizing tears. With a regular tread that no order of "double quick" can hasten or obstacle can slacken, their tramp is on and on and on and on while mountains crumble and pyramids die. "One generation passeth, and another generation cometh."

This is my twenty-fifth anniversary sermon—1869 and 1894. It is twenty-five years since I assumed the Brooklyn pastorate. A whole generation has passed. Three generations we have known—that which preceded our own, that which is now at the front, and the one coming on. We are at the heels of our predecessors, and our successors are at our heels. What a generation it was that preceded us! We who are now in the front regiment are the only ones competent to tell the new generation just now coming in sight who our predecessors were. Biography cannot tell it. Autobiography cannot tell it. Biographies are generally written by special friends of the departed—perhaps by wife or son or daughter—and they only tell the good things. The biographers of one of the first Presidents of the United States make no record of the President's account books, now in the archives at the Capitol, which I have seen, telling how much he lost or gained daily at the gaming table. The biographers of one of the early Secretaries of the United States never described the scene that day witnessed when the Secretary was carried dead drunk from the State apartments to his own home. Autobiography is written by the man himself, and no one would record for future times his own weaknesses and moral deficits. Those who keep diaries put down only things that read well. No man or woman that ever lived would dare to make full record of all the thoughts and words of a lifetime. We who saw and heard much of the generation marching just ahead of us are far more able than any book to describe accurately to our successors who our predecessors were. Very much like ourselves, thank you. Human nature in them very much like human nature in us. At our time of life they were very much like we now are. At the time they were in their teens they were very much like you are in your teens, and at the time they were in their twenties they were very much like you are in your twenties. Human nature got an awful twist under a fruit tree in Eden, and though the grace of God does much to straighten things every new generation has the same twist, and the same work of straightening out has to be done over again.

A mother in the country districts, expecting the neighbors at her table on some gala night, had with her own hands arranged everything in taste, and as she was about to turn from it to receive her guests saw her little child by accident upset a pitcher all over the white cloth and soil everything, and the mother lifted her hand to slap the child, but she suddenly remembered the time when a little child herself, in her father's house, where they had always before been used to candles, on the purchase of a lamp, which was a matter of rarity and pride, she took it in her hands and dropped it, crashing into pieces, and looking up in her father's face, expecting chastisement, heard only the words, "It is a sad loss, but never mind; you did not mean to do it."

History repeats itself. Generations wonderfully alike. Among that generation that is past, as in our own, and as it will be in the generation following us, those who succeeded became the target, shot at by those who did not succeed. In those times, as in ours, a man's bitterest enemies were those whom he had befriended and helped. Hates, jealousies and revenges were just as lively in 1869 as in 1894. Hypocrisy sniffled and looked solemn then as now. There was just as much avarice among the apple barrels as now among the cotton bales and among the wheelbarrows as among the locomotives. The tallow candles saw the same sins that are now found under the electric lights. Homespun was just as proud as is the modern fashion plate. Twenty-five years—yea, twenty-five centuries have not changed human nature a particle. I say this for the encouragement of those who think that our times monopolize all the abominations of the ages.

One minute after Adam got outside of paradise he was just like you, O man! One step after Eve left the gate she was just like you, O woman! All the faults and vices are many times centenarians. Yea, the cities Sodom, Gomorrah, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Heliopolis and ancient Memphis were as much worse than our modern cities as you might expect from the fact that the modern cities have somewhat yielded to the restraints of Christianity, while those ancient cities were not limited in their abominations.

Yea, that generation which passed off within the last twenty-five years had their bereavements, their temptations, their struggles, their disappointments, their successes, their failures, their gladnesses and their griefs, like these two generations now in sight, that in advance and that following. But the twenty-five years between 1869 and 1894—how much they saw! How much they discovered! How much they felt! Within that time have been performed the miracles of the telephone and the phonograph. From the observatories other worlds have been seen to heave in sight. Six Presidents of the United States have been inaugurated. Transatlantic voyage abbreviated from ten days to 5½. Chicago and New York, once three days apart, now only twenty-four hours by the vestibule limited. Two additional railroads have been built to the Pacific. France has passed from monarchy to republicanism. Many of the cities have nearly doubled their populations. During that generation the chief surviving heroes of the Civil War have gone into the encampment of the grave. The chief physicians, attorneys, orators, merchants, have passed off the earth or are in retirement waiting for transition. Other men in editorial chairs, in pulpits, in Governors' mansions, in legislative, Senatorial and Congressional halls.

There are not ten men or women on earth now prominent who were prominent twenty-five years ago. The crew of this old ship of a world is all changed. Others at the helm, others on the "lookout," others climbing the ratlines. Time is a doctor who, with potent anodyne, has put an entire generation into sound sleep. Time, like another Cromwell, has roughly prorogued parliament, and with iconoclasm driven nearly all the rulers except one queen from their high places. So far as I observed that generation, for the most part they did their best. Ghastly exceptions, but so far as I knew them they did quite well, and many of them gloriously well. They were born at the right time, and they died at the right time. They left the world better than they found it. We are indebted to them for the fact that they prepared the way for our coming. Eighteen hundred and ninety-four reverently and gratefully salutes 1869. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."

There are fathers and mothers here whom I baptized in their infancy. There is not one person in this church's board of session or trustees who was here when I came. Here and there in this vast assembly is one person who heard my opening sermon in Brooklyn, but not more than one person in every 500 now present. Of the seventeen persons who gave me a unanimous call when I came, only three, I believe, are living.

But this sermon is not a dirge. It is an anthem. While this world is appropriate as a temporary stay, as an eternal residence it would be a dead failure. It would be a dreadful sentence if our race were doomed to remain here a thousand winters and a thousand summers. God keeps us here just long enough to give us an appetite for heaven. Had we been born in celestial realms we would not be able to appreciate the bliss. It needs a good many rough blasts in this world to qualify us to properly estimate the superb climate of that good land where it is never too cold or too hot, too cloudy or too glaring. Heaven will be more to us than to those supernal beings who were never tempted or sick or bereaved or tried or disappointed. So you may well take my text out of the minor key and set it to some tune in the major key. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."

Nothing can rob us of the satisfaction that uncounted thousands of the generation just past were converted, comforted and harvested for heaven by this church, whether in the present building or the three preceding buildings in which they worshiped. The two great organs of the previous churches went down in the memorable fires, but the multitudinous songs they led year after year were not recalled or injured. There is no power in earth or hell to kill a halleluiah. It is impossible to arrest a hosanna. What a satisfaction to know that there are many thousands in glory on whose eternal welfare this church wrought mightily! Nothing can undo that work. They have ascended, the multitudes who served God in that generation. That chapter is gloriously ended. But that generation has left its impression upon this generation.

A sailor was dying on shipboard, and he said to his mates: "My lads, I can only think of one passage of Scripture, 'The soul that sinneth, it shall die,' and that keeps ringing in my ears. 'The soul that sinneth, it shall die.' Can't you think of something else in the Bible to cheer me up?" Well, sailors are kind, and they tried to think of some other passage of Scripture with which to console their dying comrade, but they could not. One of them said: "Let us call up the cabin boy. His mother was a Christian, and I guess he has a Bible." The cabin boy was called up, and the dying sailor asked him if he had a Bible. He said "Yes," but he could not exactly find it, and the dying sailor scolded him and said, "Ain't you ashamed of yourself not to read your Bible?" So the boy explored the bottom of his trunk and brought out the Bible, and his mother had marked a passage that just fitted the dying sailor's case, "The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth from all sin." That helped the sailor to die in peace. So one generation helps another, and good things written or said or done are reproduced long afterward.

During the passing of the last generation some peculiar events have unfolded. One day while resting at Sharon Springs, N. Y., I think it was in 1870, the year after my settlement in Brooklyn, and while walking in the park of that place, I found myself asking the question: "I wonder if there is any special mission for me to execute in this world? If there is, may God show it to me!" There soon came upon me a great desire to preach the gospel through the secular printing press. I realized that the vast majority of people, even in Christian lands, never enter a church, and that it would be an opportunity of usefulness infinite if that door of publication were opened.

And so I recorded that prayer in a blank book and offered the prayer day in and day out until the answer came, though in a way different from that which I had expected, for it came through the misrepresentation and persecution of enemies, and I have to record it for the encouragement of all ministers of the gospel who are misrepresented, that if the misrepresentation be virulent enough and bitter enough and continuous enough there is nothing that so widens one's field of usefulness as hostile attack, if you are really doing the Lord's work. The bigger the lie told about me, the bigger the demand to see and hear what I really was doing. From one stage of sermonic publication to another the work has gone on until week by week, and for twenty-three years, I have had the world for my audience, as no man ever had, and to-day more so than at any other time. The syndicates inform me that my sermons go now to about 25,000,000 of people in all lands. I mention this not in vain boast, but as a testimony to the fact that God answers prayer. Would God I had better occupied the field and been more consecrated to the work! May God forgive me for lack of service in the past and double and quadruple and quintuple my work in future.

In this my quarter century sermon I record the fact that side by side with the procession of blessings have gone a procession of disasters. I am preaching to-day in the fourth church building since I began work in this city. My first sermon was in the old church on Schermerhorn street to an audience chiefly of empty seats, for the church was almost extinguished. That church filled and overflowing, we built a larger church, which after two or three years disappeared in flame. Then we built another church, which also in a line of fiery succession disappeared in the same way. Then we put up this building, and may it stand for many years, a fortress of righteousness and a lighthouse for the storm tossed, its gates crowded with vast assemblages long after we have ceased to frequent them!

We have raised in this church over $1,030,000 for church charitable purposes during the present pastorate, while we have given, free of all expense, the gospel to hundreds of thousands of strangers, year by year. I record with gratitude to God that during this generation of twenty-five years I remember but two Sabbaths that I have missed service through anything like physical indispositions. Almost a fanatic on the subject of physical exercise, I have made the parks with which our city is blessed the means of good physical condition. A daily walk and run in the open air have kept me ready for work and in good humor with all the world. I say to all young ministers of the gospel, it is easier to keep good health than to regain it when once lost. The reason so many good men think the world is going to ruin is because their own physical condition is on the down grade. No man ought to preach who has a diseased liver or an enlarged spleen. There are two things ahead of us that ought to keep us cheerful in our work—heaven and the millennium.

And now, having come up to the twenty-fifth milestone in my pastorate, I wonder how many more miles I am to travel? Your company has been exceedingly pleasant, O my dear people, and I would like to march by your side until the generation with whom we are now moving abreast and step to step shall have stacked arms after the last battle. But the Lord knows best, and we ought to be willing to stay or go.

Most of you are aware that I propose at this time, between the close of my twenty-fifth year of pastorate and before the beginning of my twenty-sixth year, to be absent for a few months in order to take a journey around the world. I expect to sail from San Francisco in the steamer Alameda May 31. My place here on Sabbaths will be fully occupied, while on Mondays and every Monday I will continue to speak through the printing press in this and other lands as heretofore. Why do I go? To make pastoral visitation among people I have never seen, but to whom I have been permitted a long while to administer. I want to see them in their own cities, towns and neighborhoods. I want to know what are their prosperities, what their adversities and what their opportunities, and so enlarge my work and get more adaptedness. Why do I go? For educational purposes. I want to freshen my mind and heart by new scenes, new faces, new manners and customs. I want better to understand what are the wrongs to be righted and the waste places to be reclaimed. I will put all I learn in sermons to be preached to you when I return. I want to see the Sandwich Islands, not so much in the light of modern politics as in the light of the gospel of Jesus Christ which has transformed them, and Samoa and those vast realms of New Zealand, and Australia and Ceylon and India. I want to see what Christianity has accomplished. I want to see how the missionaries have been lied about as living in luxury and idleness.

I want to know whether the heathen religions are really as tolerable and as commendable as they were represented by their adherents in the parliament of religions at Chicago. I want to see whether Mohammedanism and Buddhism would be good things for transplantation in America, as it has again and again been argued. I want to hear the Brahmans pray. I want to test whether the Pacific Ocean treats its guests any better than does the Atlantic. I want to see the wondrous architecture of India, and the Delhi and Cawnpore where Christ was crucified in the massacre of His modern disciples, and the disabled Juggernaut unwheeled by Christianity, and to see if the Taj which the Emperor Sha Jehan built in honor of his empress really means any more than the plain slab we put above our dear departed. I want to see the fields where Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell won the day against the sepoys. I want to see the world from all sides. How much of it is in darkness, how much of it is in light, what the Bible means by the "ends of the earth," and get myself ready to appreciate the extent of the present to be made to Christ as spoken of in the Psalms, "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession," and so I shall be ready to celebrate in heaven the victories of Christ in more rapturous song than I could have rendered had I never seen the heathen abominations before they were conquered. And so I hope to come back refreshed, reenforced and better equipped, and to do in ten years more effectual work than I have done in the last twenty-five.

And now, in this twenty-fifth anniversary sermon, I propose to do two things—first, to put a garland on the grave of the generation that has just passed off and then to put a palm branch in the hand of the generation just now coming on the field of action, for my text is true, "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh." Oh, how many we revered and honored and loved in the last generation that quit the earth! Tears fell at the time of their going, and dirges were sounded, and signals of mourning were put on, but neither tears nor dirge nor somber veil told the half we felt. Their going left a vacancy in our souls that has never been filled up. We never get used to their absence. There are times when the sight of something with which they were associated—a picture, or a book, or a garment, or a staff—breaks us down with emotion, but we bear it simply because we have to bear it. Oh, how snow white their hair got, and how the wrinkles multiplied, and the sight grew more dim, and the hearing less alert, and the step more frail, and one day they were gone out of the chair by the fireside, and from the plate at the meal, and from the end of the church pew, where they worshiped with us. Oh, my soul, how we miss them! But let us console each other with the thought that we shall meet them again in the land of saluatation and reunion.

And now I twist a garland for that departed generation. It need not be costly, perhaps, just a handful of clover blossoms from the field through which they used to walk, or as many violets as you could hold between the thumb and the forefinger, plucked out of the garden where they used to walk in the cool of the day. Put these old fashioned flowers right down over the heart that never again will ache, and the feet that will never again be weary, and the arm that has forever ceased to toil. Peace, father! Peace, mother! Everlasting peace! All that for the generation gone.

But what shall we do with the palm branch? That we will put in the hand of the generation coming on. Yours is to be the generation for victories. The last and the present generation have been perfecting the steam power, and the electric light, and the electric forces. To these will be added transportation. It will be your mission to use all these forces. Everything is ready for you to march right up and take this world for God and heaven. Get your heart right by repentance and the pardoning grace of the Lord Jesus, and your mind right by elevating books and pictures, and your body right by gymnasium and field exercise, and plenty of ozone and by looking as often as you can upon the face of mountain and of sea. Then start! In God's name, start! And here is the palm branch. From conquest to conquest, move right on and right up. You will soon have the whole field for yourself. Before another twenty-five years have gone, we will be out of the pulpits, and the offices, and the stores, and the factories, and the benevolent institutions, and you will be at the front. Forward into the battle! If God be for you, who can be against you? "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?"

And, as for us who are now at the front, having put the garland on the grave of the last generation, and having put the palm branch in the hand of the coming generation, we will cheer each other in the remaining onsets and go into the shining gate somewhere about the same time, and greeted by the generation that has preceded us we will have to wait only a little while to greet the generation that will come after us. And will not that be glorious? Three generations in heaven together—the grandfather, the son and the grandson; the grandmother, the daughter and the granddaughter. And so with wider range and keener faculty we shall realize the full significance of the text, "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."

A FATAL LANDSLIDE.

SIX SQUARE MILES SLIP INTO A CANADIAN RIVER.

Men and Women Rush Panic-Stricken to Escape Burial Under the Ruins of Their Homes—A High Waterfall Wiped Out—Immense Damage to Property.

Canada has never known such a landslide as that which occurred at an early hour, a few mornings ago in the little village of St. Albans. The district is far away from railway or telegraph stations.

St. Albans is about eighteen miles north of St. Anne de la Parade. Its citizens were awakened by a terrific noise, as if an earthquake had taken place. The ground beneath the house shook until windows were shattered. The cause was soon discovered—six square miles of land had actually slid away from its foundation.

To say that a panic ensued is to use a mild term. The citizens went wild. Farmers ran out to avoid being buried under the ruins of their homes, as they believed the ground was going to give way beneath them.

At the upper end of the village, three miles from the parish church, is a curve formed by the River St. Anne, and close to the curve is a waterfall 150 feet in height. The ground immediately staying the formation of the fall on the right side gave way, and the earth and rocks filled the deep gap of the falls, burying a wood pulp mill, which was situated underneath, and blocking the course of the stream.

The stream, which was very rapid on account of the melting snow on the mountains and adjacent valley, spread over the adjoining farms, and thus brought over a badly undermined embankment, causing the latter to slide under it and roll into the bed of the river, filling it up.

The huge bowlders and earth crashed down on seven houses, completely burying them. The residents in the neighborhood said that only one house was occupied, but some declared that three of them contained families. In one house the family of Mr. Gauthier, a well to do farmer, was asleep. Gauthier, his wife and two children and a farm hand were crushed or burned to death.

The latter is thought to have been the case, as smoke was seen to ascend from the rocks where the Gauthier house was buried. Very little earth fell, and the rock now on top of the bodies is only about fifty feet deep, but is in blocks. It is likely that the building, which was of wood, took fire, and the entire family was cremated.

This second and fatal slide occurred three hours after the landslide at the waterfall. Whole farms have been destroyed, with their stock and farm produce. The old bed of the St. Anne River is now levelled, and the river runs miles from where its course lay before. The St. Albans, St. Casimir and St. Anne bridges were carried away.

The district is very wealthy in lumbering operations. The actual loss is very hard to determine, but it will not be less than $600,000.

Immense tracts of land have been shifted as far as five hundred yards without in the least disturbing the trees or vegetation, while within a few hundred yards earth has been turned over as if by a mighty plow.

Thousands of carcasses of cattle, sheep and horses floated down the St. Lawrence River from St. Anne's to Quebec, and the banks, even in out of the way places were lined with persons almost frantic with fear.

The booms and wharves owned by J. A. Rousseau were carried away and were floating down the St. Lawrence. These, with thousands of trees and lumber aggregating $75,000, caused great excitement in shipping circles.

The rush of water from the Laurentian Mountains is such that a disaster has been feared for many years, but no one ever dreamed of such a calamity as this. Business came to a standstill in all the towns and villages. This was caused by the carrying away of the three bridges. They connect townships and municipalities, and the water rushed down the rivers at such a speed that the most daring would not attempt to rebuild the bridges or even to put up temporary ones.

Old residents said that the damage would reach at least $1,000,000. At Deschambault, Pont Neuf County, eight dwellings, barns and stables were buried under the masses of rock and earth. Several acres of wood disappeared under the ground, or were uprooted. This part of the country is now entirely changed, and no one could recognize it. There was a waterfall 150 feet high and the banks of the river below were very steep. Now the fall has vanished and a large field has appeared in its place.

The farms and land which were totally ruined belonged to Prosper Darveau, Joseph Audy, David Gauthier, Samuel Gauthier, Onesime Groleau, Onessime Tessier, Joseph Sauvageau, Philip Leveque, Pierre Lavigne and Antoine Grothe.

One of the saddest incidents in connection with the affair is the death of Prosper Darveau. With a family, consisting of his wife and ten small children, he reached safety, after a hard struggle over the spot between the slide and terra firma. His farm was near the line from which the earth broke, and the little ones, aided by their father and mother, ran for the further fields.

Here in the darkness and cold they spent the night. Darveau showed signs of weakening of the brain early in the morning and rapidly became so much affected that he laid down, and in a few minutes he died. The plight of the family was terrible.

The disaster means an entire change in the map of the county, no less than six miles of roads and the courses of three rivers being so changed that it is impossible to place them.

COST OF COXEYISM.

A Prospective Deficiency of $50,000 for Marshals' Expenses.

The Coxey movement in the Northwest put the Government to heavy expense. The United States Treasury Department submitted to the House of Representatives an estimate of a prospective deficiency of $50,000 for fees and expenses of United States Marshals.

In asking the Treasury to submit the deficiency appropriation to Congress, Attorney-General Olney says:

"At present an extraordinary kind of expense arises from bands of restless men in various sections of the country seizing upon property in the custody of the United States courts. Authorized expenses are already going on in Washington (State) at the rate of $1000 per day; an indefinite amount of expense has been incurred and is growing in Montana, and other expenses may be expected for which provision should be made."

The Treasury Department also submitted to the House additional estimates for deficiencies for the United States for the current year, viz.: Fees of witnesses, $150,000; fees of jurors, $80,000; fees and expenses of marshals, $50,000; legal services to the United States, $2000.

ANTWERP'S EXPOSITION.

THE BELGIAN WORLD'S FAIR FORMALLY OPENED.

King Leopold Starts the Machinery in the Presence of 40,000 Visitors—A Description of the Magnificent Grounds, and the Various Buildings and Attractions.

King Leopold, accompanied by the Queen of Belgium, the Princesses of the Royal Family, the Countess of Flanders, Prince Von Hohenzollern, the Cabinet Ministers and a host of other dignitaries attended the opening of the World's Exhibition at Antwerp.

The route from the railway station to the Exhibition was beautifully decorated, and many thousands of people enthusiastically cheered the King and Queen on their way to the opening ceremonies.

The Royal party was received at the entrance of the main building by the Archbishop of Mechlin.

The weather was delightful. The display of troops and gorgeous official costumes was magnificent. Count Depret, President of the Executive Council of the Exposition, delivered a lengthy address welcoming the King and Queen to the "largest Exposition ever held in Antwerp." King Leopold replied briefly, thanking Count Depret for his address and complimenting the authorities of the Exposition on the completeness of their work. King Leopold visited only a small part of the Exhibition, the greater part of the exhibits not yet being in their places, and, in fact, the greater part of the Exhibition not being ready for visitors.

About forty thousand persons were present. The Exhibition will remain open until November 2.

The Antwerp Exhibition is in a beautiful park, of about 200 acres, close to the River Scheldt.

The American Building measures 240x150 feet, and occupies the most prominent position of the foreign buildings. It is of steel, iron and glass, and, with its annex, covers 27,000 square feet. In addition to this an area of 60,000 square feet has been allotted to the American section in the main building, and America has also 30,000 square feet in the Electricity Building and an equally large space in the Machinery Building.

Thomas B. Bryan, ex-Commissioner-General of the Columbian Exposition, presides over the United States Commission.

One of the novelties is a large "Castle in the Air," supported by a balloon in six parts, each independent and having a capacity of from 12,000 to 15,000 cubic metres of gas, fastened to the ground by ropes.

The castle, which will hold about one hundred and fifty people, is reached by two elevators. It is to this Exhibition what the Eiffel Tower was to the Paris Exposition and the Ferris Wheel to the Chicago World's Fair.

The other features of the Exhibition are a reproduction of Old Antwerp in the sixteenth century, and the Congo, international and marine sections, all of which possess marvellous exhibits. The Belgian section is the largest, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, the United States and Italy coming next in the order named. An extensive space is set apart for side attractions from Eastern countries, such as streets in Cairo and Constantinople, dancing and howling dervishes, priests, caravans, etc.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

92D DAY.—Cross-fire debate on the tariff occupied the whole day. Mr. Turpie, in a speech, accused Mr. Aldrich of telling three deliberate lies, and Mr. Voorhees declared the income tax would not be stricken from the Tariff bill.

93D DAY.—For the third time in five weeks the Senate met only to hear the announcement of the death of one of its members—Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan—which occurred at Chicago. The meeting of the Senate had been postponed from 11 o'clock to noon, so as to give Senators an opportunity to attend the funeral of Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Alabama Senator. The Michigan Senator's desk and chair in the outer row of the Republican seats were covered with black cloth. The usual resolutions were offered by Mr. McMillan, and were agreed to. They provide for a committee of seven Senators to attend the funeral at Kalamazoo, Mich. Senators McMillan, Frye, Washburn, Cullom, Jones, of Arkansas; Gibson and Blanchard were appointed.

94TH DAY.—The bill for the suppression of lottery traffic through national and inter-State commerce and the postal service was discussed by Messrs. Vest and Hoar.——Messrs. Squire and Lodge spoke on the Tariff bill.

95TH DAY.—When the Tariff bill was taken up Mr. Allison appealed to Mr. Harris to let the first amendment, fixing the time for the bill to go into effect, pass over for the present. This was agreed to. The remainder of the day was consumed by the speeches of Messrs. Quay, Chandler and Hoar.

96TH DAY.—Mr. Quay continued his speech on the Wilson Tariff bill.

97TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar. The bill to remit the penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was passed. Then the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The House.

114TH DAY.—The resignation of Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio, was received and filed.——Senate bill appropriating $7000 for the reconstruction of the Government bridge over the Niobrara River, Nebraska, was passed.——A resolution requesting the Fish Commissioner to inquire into the alleged destruction of fish in the Wabash River by the flow of oil was agreed to.——The Army Appropriation bill was considered, a few unimportant amendments to it agreed to, and the bill passed.

115TH DAY.—Mr. Dingley called up the bill reorganizing the accounting branch of the Treasury Department, abolishing the offices of Second Comptroller and Deputy Second Comptroller. The House made it the unfinished business.——The House then adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Stockbridge.

116TH DAY.—Mr. Bell introduced a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a committee to devise means for the employment of the idle men of the country, to restrict immigration, start up the mines, increase the currency, and to prohibit the issue of interest-bearing bonds, without the authority of Congress.——The Dockery Commission bill was passed.——Before adjournment the House entered upon the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

117TH DAY.—All of the session was devoted in Committee of the Whole to general debate on the River and Harbor bill.

118TH DAY.—Without preliminary business the House proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill under the five-minute rule. It was passed.——The night session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

COXEY'S ARMY PARADES.

LEADERS ARRESTED BY THE WASHINGTON POLICE.

Marching Through the Streets of the National Capital—An Attempt to Speak From the Capitol Steps is Frustrated—An Exciting Time Near the Halls of Congress.

The long march of the Coxey's "Common weal Army" to Washington was followed by a parade through the streets of the National Capital and an attempt of the leaders to speak from the steps of the Capitol, in which Congress was at the time assembled. A Washington dispatch gives these particulars:

The parade of Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, Ohio, and his Commonweal Army from Brightwood Park came to a conclusion at the Capitol where its leader was ordered off the Capitol steps and out of the grounds when he attempted to make his speech, but was not arrested. His marshal, Carl Browne, who was more obstreperous, was placed under arrest after a struggle with the crowd and taken to a police station. The four hundred marching men composed the "Army of the Commonweal of Christ." The march was the close of the long journey which began at Massillon, Ohio, five weeks before.

The Capital never before beheld such a parade as that which passed down Pennsylvania avenue under banners bearing the name "Commonweal of Christ," but known far and wide as "Coxey's Army." There were about 400 men in line. All Washington turned out to see the sight.

At 10.15 o'clock the army was ready and out of the Brightwood Driving Park it started for town. Nine mounted policemen rode on ahead, clearing the way. Then came Carl Browne, in his buckskin suit, mounted on his big gray Percheron stallion and waving a small flag.

Next was a creamy white prancing steed bearing Miss Mamie Coxey, in the role of the Goddess of Peace. She is a slender, really handsome girl of seventeen years, with long golden hair drifting down her back. She wore a pure white riding habit, which streamed after her as the tall horse on which she was perched pranced to the music of the band. Her head was covered by a little rimless blue cap, and she shaded her face with a tiny parasol. Altogether, she was a picture of such unusual beauty that a spontaneous cheer greeted the unexpected appearance all along the line.

The Goddess of Peace was followed by Oklahoma Sam, the cowboy, on another big stallion. Then came Roy Kirk, and three other marshals: Thatcher, the bugler, rode next, emitting frequent blasts from his cornet, and followed by a big American flag, carried by a stalwart Commonwealer. Next the Commonweal army band of six pieces, mostly bass drum and cymbals, playing "Marching Through Georgia.'

The banner, with a portrait of Carl Browne, and the legend, "He is Risen, but Death to Interest on Bonds," was borne after a light buggy decorated with flags, drawn by two black horses, in which sat General Coxey himself, beside Mrs. Coxey, a rather handsome woman, in a tan-colored tailor-made gown, shading with a parasol the white robed infant, "Legal Tender" Coxey, aged two months.

Then, marching two by two, came the regular divisions of the army. Before each body was a commissary wagon drawn by two Percherons, the wagon decorated on its white canvas cover with allegorical illustrations of the "Curse of National Banks."

Small flags fluttered in the hands of the marshals, who galloped alongside; the men bore their white peace flags, and symbolic financial banners were sprinkled along at intervals.

Finally the bagpipes heralded the Philadelphia detachment. From the City of Brotherly Love came the other Goddess of Peace. A heavy brown wagon horse, selected for his docility, carried her. She was a good-looking, plump, red-cheeked maiden of eighteen, draped in the Stars and Stripes, with not inartistic effect, a gilt star flashing from her blue turban and dark hair streaming down her back. Her escort was the leader of the Philadelphians, Christopher Columbus Jones.

Jones was on a coal-black stallion. Behind him was his secretary, Clinton, also on a black horse. After him was dragged a white bulldog, wearing a maroon blanket, labeled Coxey. The sixty Philadelphians, dragging their cart, brought up the rear. Most of the men carried tin cups or canteens strapped over their shoulders.

The soldiers of the army carried staves for weapons and all sorts of things for banners. They seemed to think that the great crowds which lined the famous avenue and which they saw ahead of them at the Capitol as thick as blades of grass were sympathizers in their cause. When, however, they attempted as an army to march into the Capitol grounds they were clubbed back by mounted and unmounted policemen, who seemed to rise out of the ground everywhere, and when their leader attempted to make the speech he came 700 miles to make he was elbowed down the steps and outside the grounds by the Captain of the Capitol police. He was not arrested and he was not maltreated, but he did not make the speech that he had come to make.

Carl Browne attempted to "exercise his rights," as he expressed it, and in spite of the warnings of the police he urged his horse to jump the coping that confines the Capitol lawn, and resisted the attempt of the officers to repress him. He was jostled and pushed, but not clubbed, and finally he was arrested and thrown into jail. At 4 o'clock p. m. he secured bail. Christopher Columbus Jones was also arrested.

As for the rank and file of the Commonwealers, they hung about the Capitol grounds until the great sweltering crowds had melted away, and then, under the lead of Coxey, they marched away to their new camp down in one corner of the dumping-ground part of the city, alongside of an old stagant canal, where they will remain, their leader says, until the re-enforcements now marching from every corner of the United States shall be here in such strength that Congress will be compelled to listen to their demands for legislation.

Coxey Also Arrested.

On the day after the parade of the Commonweal Army in Washington, Commander Coxey was arrested on the charge of violation of United States statutes. His arrest took place in the police court while looking after the interests of his two marshals, Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, who had been arrested the day before. The three men had a considerable array of Populist lawyers to defend them, their counsel including Representatives Pence, of Colorado; Baker, of Kansas; Kem, of Nebraska; Boen, of Minnesota, and Adjutant-General Tarsney, of Colorado, a brother of Representative Tarsney, of Missouri.

The information charging Jacob S. Coxey with unlawfully displaying a banner or device was read, and he replied, "Not guilty."

The informations against the three prisoners were alike in setting forth the violation of the United States statute regulating the use of the Capitol grounds.

The Justice refused a deposit of $500 in cash for bail, and Messrs. Coxey and Jones were ushered back toward the cells down stairs, but on representing that they could give bail soon were permitted to wait on a bench behind the railing. Later in the day Coxey and Jones were both let out on bail, Frank Hume, a well-known wholesale grocer doing business in Washington, but living in Alexandria County, Va., going on their bonds. Browne was already out on bail, and had elected to be tried by jury. The trial of the three men was postponed for a few days.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.

Falling Off in Some States, But Increasing in Indiana.

Growing confinement of the consumption of natural gas to domestic use is noted in the annual report of Special Agent Joseph D. Weeks of the geological survey. The only State in which its use for manufacturing purposes increased in 1893 is Indiana. The total value of natural gas consumed in the country in the year was $14,346,250, against $14,800,714 in 1892. Higher prices charged for the gas in 1893 was the cause of the decrease. The greatest value of the gas consumed in any one year was $22,629,875, in 1888. Since that time there has been a gradual decline, with an aggregate of about $8,300,000 less for last year than 1888.

All States show a falling off in value of coal or wood, displaced by the use of gas. The amount of this reduction in Pennsylvania was $420,000; in Ohio, $48,000, and Indiana, about $1300.

The reported number of feet of pipe laid increased during the year to 11,989,657 in Pennsylvania, 5,720,373 in Indiana and 1,404,098 in Ohio. The largest production of the gas in Pennsylvania was $19,282,375, in 1888, since which it has fallen to $6,488,000. Ohio showed the largest falling off in production for the year. For 1892 the amount was $2,136,000, while in 1893 it went down to $1,510,000.

The most important gas field in any State is shown to be in Indiana, whose estimated area of producing gas territory is about 25,000 square miles. Whilst the supply is falling far below the demand in other large gas fields, it is declared to be well sustained in Indiana, and supplies are being obtained from the State by factories located in other gas territories. The value of the product consumed in the State in 1893 was $5,718,000, against $4,716,000 in 1892. Gas consumed in Kentucky was valued at $68,500, and in California, $62,000.

Reports show that in addition to the three States mentioned the gas is found in commercial quantities in New York, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, West Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, Utah, South Dakota, New Mexico, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

LOCUSTS TO APPEAR.

Two Great Broods Due in Various Parts of the Country.

In a bulletin just issued from Washington by the Department of Agriculture it is announced that no unnecessary alarm need be felt on account of the predicted appearance of two great broods of the periodical Cicada, or so-called "seventeen-year locust," this year.

The announcement that they were to appear in various parts of the country this year was made a short time ago, and the bulletin says that the insects seem to have been confounded with the true locusts, or so-called "grasshoppers," and hence the alarm. The entomologist of the department says that the damage done by these insects is, as a rule, quite immaterial, consisting in the slight cutting, breaking and deadening of the terminal twigs of fruit and shade trees by the females in the act of laying their eggs. The injury becomes serious only when the insects are exceptionally numerous. According to the entomologist's reckoning these insects will make their appearance during the last week of this month.

The last appearance of one of these broods was in 1877. It occurred in the immediate vicinity of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and along the Hudson River as far north as Troy, and in portions of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Seventeen years prior to 1877 the insect was recorded in North Carolina, in Dearborn County, Indiana, and in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. In all of these localities it is said that the seventeen-year locust may be expected during June of the present year. The other brood which is to appear this year belongs to the thirteen-year race, and its range is in the Southern States.

Its last appearance was in 1881, in Southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The entomologist of the department says that this visitation of locusts will not last more than five or six weeks.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Appointees of the President, the Vice-President and the Speaker.

The President has appointed the following Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. The Rev. Alex. Mackay Smith, D. D., of the District of Columbia; George H. Craig, of Alabama; Dr. William W. Kean, of Pennsylvania; John D. Crimmins, of New York; Thomas F. Edmands, of Massachusetts; John J. Davis, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and the Hon. Edward C. Wall, of Milwaukee.

Vice-President Stevenson appointed these members of the Board: Senators William M. Bate, of Tennessee, and Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Speaker Crisp's appointees are: Representatives John C. Black, of Illinois; William H. Hatch, of Missouri, and Newton M. Curtis, of New York.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

Uncle Sam's Benevolent Intentions Applauded at Rome.

Italy has drawn the curtain upon the New Orleans mafia "incident," and commended the Southern States to her emigrants.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Rome Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced the intention of the immigration authorities of the United States to assist Italian immigrants to join the colonizing centres with a view of protecting them against the tyranny of speculators and padrones. The announcement was received with applause.

MRS. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, aged forty-five and weighing 400 pounds, the largest person in Boone County, Indiana, died very suddenly. At the funeral her remains, which were too large for a hearse, had to be transported to the cemetery on a wagon.

LATER NEWS.

DANIEL CRONAN, a Deputy Sheriff at Scottdale, Penn., went to his mother's house to get a lunch. Cronan put his rifle on the floor. The gun was accidentally discharged. The bullet passed up through the ceiling and through the body of his mother, who was in her bed directly overhead, killing her.

A STRANGE, green worm is devouring clover fields in the neighborhood of Huntingdon, Penn.

MARTIN MCCORMICK, an aged man, and his infant grandchild, were struck by a train near Glen Park Village, N. Y., and both were killed instantly, within sight of their home.

FITZGERALD'S Boston army of Coxeyites, en route for Washington, was entertained in New York City by the Socialists with free meals and lodging, and a mass meeting was held at night.

IRON miners on the Mesaba Range in Minnesota returned to work under the protection of the troops.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Carrie McKibben and Hannah Peters were drowned at Keokuk, Iowa.

JAKE BROWN, alias John Coleman, was hanged in the jail at Jefferson City, Mo., for the murder of Frank Macklin, a foreman in the penitentiary. Moses Fair, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at Chester, S. C.

THE First National Bank of Sedalia, Mo., suspended payments. Bank Examiner Latimer was ordered to take charge and make an examination. The bank has a capital of $250,000.

THE Treasury of Texas is without a dollar. The Treasury balance usually has ranged annually from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. Before the end of the year there will be a deficiency, and it is doubtful if the State will be able to meet the interest on its bonds.

SECRETARY HERBERT has appointed a board of experts to examine into the armor plate frauds, and insists upon work being begun at once.

THE President appointed the Commission to attend the Antwerp (Belgium) Exposition on the part of the United States, as follows: George V. Massey, of Delaware, Commissioner-General; Henry W. Gilbert, of New York; E. A. Ewing, of Illinois; F. A. Gamon, of Washington State, and Alphonse Le Duc, of Louisiana.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was expected to join L. Clark Davis, managing editor, and William H. Meehan, angling editor, of the Philadelphia Ledger, as the guests of the Silver Spring Fishing Club, but the Coxey affair caused the President to abandon his outing.

COXEY, Browne and Jones were put on trial in Washington for trespassing on the Capitol grounds. Senator Allen and Representative Van Voorhis spoke in their behalf. The motion to quash the matter was denied and the empanelling of a jury was begun.

IT is said that a powerful faction of Americans in Hawaii, opposed to Dole's plan of government, are ready, as a last resort, to unite with the Royalists.

SERIOUS labor riots occurred in Germany, at Falkenau and Freyburg, accompanied by stubborn resistance to the police and fighting, in which three rioters were killed and fifteen wounded.

A COLD wave spread over Scotland and the district of Yorkshire. It snowed hard and the cold was intense.

AT Munson's, Penn., a mining village, during the observance of a Hungarian holiday, a riot between a number of Slavs took place, in which Andrew Hoyodrik was fatally shot by Paul Baker. Baker made his escape, but while crossing the river at Cataract in a boat, which he had stolen, the boat upset and the man drowned.

THE Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania, was visited by a severe wind, rain and thunderstorm. Over $100,000 damage was done to property.

THE Brooklyn (N. Y.) police took possession of Coney Island, closed all dives and dancing halls, and compelled keepers of drinking resorts to close their front doors. Beer and whisky could be got on the quiet, but all licenses expired at midnight. Thirty thousand persons visited the island, and there were no arrests.

THE French line steamer La Champagne, from Havre for New York, grounded in the Narrows, near Fort Lafayette, in a dense fog; her passengers and mails were taken off. It was not thought that the ship was injured.

CHIEF OF POLICE JAMES BOWMAN, of Barbourville, Ky., was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of William Reider in January last.

COLONEL W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE opened his Congressional canvass at Lexington, Ky., with a speech in which he reviewed and defended his work in Congress, and reiterated his previous confession of personal sin.

HAILSTONES did $100,000 damage at Iowa City, Iowa.

SECRETARY HERBERT left Washington on a trip of inspection of the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard and the Naval Station on Puget Sound, Wash.

THE stamped envelope contract has been awarded by Postmaster-General Bissell to James Purcell, of Hudson, N. Y. The contract price is $692,620 a year, and the contract to run four years.

THE army of General Coxey at Washington dwindled to 100 men within a week after its arrival.

THE Italian Government has sent the warship Stromboli to convey provisions and other necessaries to the sufferers by the recent earthquakes in Greece.

LONDON workingmen held their annual demonstration in Hyde Park, where resolutions in favor of an eight-hour day were passed.

GENERAL THEOPHILE ADRIEN FERRON, Boulanger's successor, French Minister of War and Crimean hero, died at Paris from injuries he received while inspecting the troops at Lyons. The horse the General was riding was a spirited animal, and in attempting to hold him in General Ferron was thrown against his sword, the metal piercing his abdomen. Peritonitis set in and caused his death.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOHN WANAMAKER is fifty-five years old.

GOVERNOR GREENHALGE, of Massachusetts, is a native of England.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the great actress, was once a dressmaker's apprentice.

JOHN O. DAVIDSON, a well known New York artist, died suddenly in Nyack, a few days ago.

ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS TOBIAS JONES, G. C. B., is the grand old man of the English navy. He was born in 1799.

GEORGE MEREDITH, the English novelist, who is sixty-six years old, lives in a little house in the Surrey Hills, a mile away from a railroad station.

GENERAL E. C. WALTHALL, of Mississippi, who resigned from the United States Senate a few months ago, has almost entirely recovered his health.

THE Czar of Russia is building the finest yacht in the world. It is named the Standard, of 5200 tons, and will travel twenty-one knots an hour.

MISS DODD, the lady tennis champion of England, only recently celebrated her twenty-first birthday. She is an expert bicyclist and golf player, as well as a singer and pianist.

DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, of New Jersey, has two other claims to distinction beside being a Congressman. He is the author of "Ben Bolt," and he once thrashed Edgar Allen Poe.

SINCE his retirement Mr. Gladstone has received hundreds of letters from Englishmen all over the world, many of them workingmen, conveying their love and regard for the Grand Old Man.

CECIL RHODES, Premier of Cape Colony, South Africa, and who has threatened independence of that State from English rule, is said to be worth $75,000,000, which may account for his personal independence.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, despite his great age, is described as lithe, silver haired and keen eyed. He laughs and chats with animation, and his flashes of repartee are as frequent and brilliant as they were in other years.

IT is understood President and Mrs. Cleveland will spend a portion of the summer at Nebraska City, Neb., the guests of Secretary Morton. Extensive improvements are being made on Arbor Lodge, the Secretary's country place.

THE venerable ex-United States Senator Henry L. Dawes and his wife have just celebrated their golden wedding, in Pittsfield, Mass., receiving golden trinkets and golden opinions from Mr. Dawes's late collegues in Washington.

DON CARLOS DE BOURBON, the pretender to the throne of Spain, was married a few days ago at Prague to Princess Marie Berthe de Rohan. Cardinal Schoenborn solemnized the marriage in the presence of a large gathering of the nobility, including many relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON, of West Virginia, who is sojourning at New Iberia, La., is rapidly convalescing. Except for a slight weakness in the knees, he has recovered his physical strength. Mr. Wilson is exploring the Teche country, visiting the primitive sugar mills of the bayous and the Indian settlements, and occasionally fishing.

MCLAURIN, the new Senator from Mississippi, is a genuine type of the Southern gentleman. He dresses in broadcloth, as Senators used to do before the war, with the waistcoat cut so low as to reveal a large expanse of shirt front, and he always carries a gold-headed cane. The Senator is a man of great personal dignity and distinguished bearing.

THE youngest Duke in the British peerage is Maurice, Marquis of Kildare, who, at the age of six years, has just become Duke of Leinster through the recent death of his father. He is further distinguished by the fact that his mother, who is not yet thirty, was known as "the handsomest woman in the United Kingdom" when she was Hermione Duncombe.

RULES FOR SEALERS.

Promulgation of the Bering Sea Naval Regulations.

The United States Navy Department has issued the regulations for the government of vessels employed in fur seal fishing in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. There are nine articles. The first requires the masters of sealers to employ only competent hunters. The other articles provide in brief against the use of firearms in sealing; for placing under the customs seal firearms and sealing equipment when vessels desire to pass through the closed zones homeward bound; for the issue of special licenses to hunt seal in Bering Sea by United States customs or consular officers; for the exemption from seizure of vessels now at sea without licenses or distinctive flag if they have not violated the law in reference to sealing; for a distinctive flag for sealers of black and yellow, diagonally joined, and for the exercise by British officers of the authority granted to our own naval, customs and consular officers. The regulations apply only to the season of 1894.

STOCKBRIDGE'S SUCCESSOR.

John Patten, Jr., Appointed United States Senator From Michigan.

Governor Rich, of Michigan, appointed John Patten, Jr., as United States Senator to succeed Senator Stockbridge, deceased, until a successor is elected by the Legislature next January.

Mr. Patton is considered one of the brainiest lawyers and orators in Grand Rapids. He is a college-bred man, and is personally popular. He is a native of Pennsylvania, forty-four years of age, and a lawyer. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker, and in all State and National campaigns is in much demand as a campaign orator.

THE British Admiralty have decided to discontinue the use of nickel-steel armor. The armor for the new ships is to be of Harveyized steel, and several thousands of tons of it have been ordered, the contract being divided between various Sheffield firms.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 13.

Lesson Text: "Israel in Egypt," Exodus i., 1-14—Golden Text; Psalm cxxiv., 8—Commentary.

1. "Now, these are the names of the children of Israel which came into Egypt. Every man and his household came with Jacob." The more detailed account of this is found in Gen. xlvi., 8-27, and in verses 3, 4, the comforting and assuring words of God to Jacob concerning his going into Egypt—the promise of His presence and blessing and of their sure return to the land of promise. It is always safe to go where we are sure of the presence and blessing of God. These children of Israel are first mentioned by their names, with the meaning of their names, in Gen. xxix. and xxx. The last reference to them is in Rev. xxi., 12, where their names seem to be written on the twelve gates of pearl of the New Jerusalem, the Bride, the Lamb's wife, which is to come down from God out of heaven.

2, 3, 4. "Reuben, Simeon, Levi and Judah, Issachar, Zebulun and Benjamin, Dan and Naphtali, Gad and Asher." These eleven came with Jacob, Joseph being already in Egypt, as in the next verse. The names here are not in the order of birth, but in the same order as in Gen. xxxv., 23-26, which is there explained, the wives coming first and then the handmaids. The many various orders of arrangement in which the Spirit has written these names throughout the Scriptures cannot be void of significance.

5. "And all the souls that come out of the loins of Jacob were seventy souls, for Joseph was in Egypt already." This agrees with Gen. xlvi., 26, 27, and Deut. x., 22. Stephen's statement that Joseph called seventy-five to him in Egypt (Acts vii., 14) is no discrepancy, for he includes all his kindred, which would take in Jacob's sons' wives, who were not included in the seventy. See Gen. xlvi., 26. The word of God is infallible.

6. "And Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that generation." We are reminded of the eight times repeated "And he died" of Gen. v. and of Heb. ix., 27. "It is appointed unto men once to die." But we remember that two men have been excused from keeping this appointment, Enoch and Elijah, and all believers alive on the earth at the coming of Christ will not sleep, but be changed in a moment and caught up to meet Him in the air (I Cor. xv., 51, 52; I Thess., iv. 16-18.)

7. "And the children of Israel were fruitful and increased abundantly and multiplied and waxed exceeding mighty, and the land was filled with them." God had said to Jacob, "Fear not to go down into Egypt, for I will there make of thee a great nation" (Gen. xlvi., 3). And He had done it according to His word, for "Hath He said, and shall He not do it? or hath He spoken, and shall He not make it good" (Num. xxxiii., 19)? When such increase is seen in all the earth, then shall Gen. i., 28 be obeyed, and the blessing of the Lord be made manifest. Confidence in God and obedience to His word will always bring showers of blessing.

8. "Now, there arose a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph." That was not the worst of it, for his own testimony was, "I know not Jehovah" (Ex. v., 2). In this he was surely guilty, for he could not help knowing about Joseph, and the God of Joseph, and the great deliverance wrought by God through Joseph for his land and people. The presence of these children of Israel in his land was a witness on behalf of Joseph and his God.

9. "And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we." This is equal to a confession that he knew Joseph in the sense of knowing all about him and his people, but he was determined not to acknowledge any obligation to Joseph or these, his people. This is the sense in which those who have heard the gospel know not God. They will not regard Him nor acknowledge their obligation to Him.

10. "Come on, let us deal wisely with them, lest they multiply, and it come to pass that when there falleth out any war they join also unto our enemies and fight against us and so get them up out of the land." He in his wisdom would fight against the very thing God had said He would do, "I will surely bring thee up again" (Gen. xlvi., 4). Satan's way is to go directly against God, as in the beginning, when God said, "Thou shalt surely die," the serpent said, "Ye shall not surely die."

11. "Therefore they did not set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Raamses." This also had been foreseen and foretold, for God had said to Abram that in the strange land his seed should be afflicted, but that afterward He would bring them out with great substance (Gen. xv., 13, 14). It seems strange to us that God should allow satan to afflict His people, but so it is. Consider Job and the captives taken to Babylon for their good (Jer. xxiv., 5) and the church at Smyrna (Rev. ii., 10) and see I Pet. iv., 12, 13.

12. "But the more they afflicted them the more they multiplied and grew. And they were grieved because of the children of Israel." Thus the Lord laughed at man's efforts to frustrate His purpose. It is so with the word of God, and with the church, and with the individual Christian. The more persecution the more it grows; the more we die the more we live. "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone, but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit" (John xii., 24). Their grief because of Israel makes us think of those who were exceedingly grieved because a man had come to seek the welfare of the children of Israel (Neh. ii., 10) and of the time when Jerusalem shall be a burdensome stone for all people—all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces (Zech. xii., 3).

13, 14. "And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor, and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage in mortar and in brick and in all manner of service in the field, all their service wherein they made them serve was with rigor." In at least three places this is called the iron furnace of Egypt (Deut. iv., 20; I Kings, viii., 51; Jer. xi., 4), and in Isa. xlviii., 10, the Lord says: "Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver. I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction." From Ezek. xxii., 17-22, and Zech. xiii., 9, and elsewhere it looks as if there would be more furnace work than ever for Israel ere they all know the Lord from the least to the greatest. As to our individual lives, when we are in the furnace we may be sure that the Lord has His eye upon us, looking lovingly to see His own image more clearly reflected in us (Mal. iii., 3). The remainder of this chapter tells how in spite of the orders to kill all the male children as soon as born the people multiplied and waxed very mighty.—Lesson Helper.

A Winged Pest.

The scopolocher, the winged pest of the upper Mississippi Valley, has appeared in vast quantities on Lake Gambro, in Minnesota. The scopolocher is a water insect highly prized by the black bass. It only appears at night in the full of the moon.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,..... $1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

P. M. Lytle.

The *Farmers' Friend*, published at Mechanicsburg, is the organ of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Col. Thomas editor, who at each session of the Legislature, interests himself in such measures as affect agriculture, in a recent issue of his paper, speaks of Representative Lytle as follows:

"During the past few weeks we have received a number of letters from Patrons in Huntingdon county which refers to Hon. P. M. Lytle.

These communications indicate, we are pleased to note, that Representative Lytle will be renominated, so far at least as the farmers are concerned, with practically no opposition; certainly such a condition of political affairs speaks well for the intelligence of the citizens of Huntingdon county.

Mr. Lytle, a gentleman of rare ability, is one of the most influential and able legislators the farmers have ever had at Harrisburg to do battle with the powerful corporation lobby, that at nearly every session of our lawmaking body exhausts all means in its power to thwart measures for the good of the farming class. He is an honest and fearless man, who is universally regarded as one of the most brilliant orators and ready debators in our legislative halls. His defeat at this time, it is hardly necessary to add, would be a serious loss not only to the citizens of Huntingdon county, but also to the farmers and dairymen at large throughout the keystone Commonwealth.

From present indications it is likely that a vigorous effort will be made next winter when the Legislature assembles to repeal the present prohibitory law regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in our State, hence, the farmers and dairymen of Huntingdon county cannot do better than re-elect Hon. P. M. Lytle, whose past record has proven him to be loyal to their interests.

For John S. Bare.

MR. EDITOR:—We will soon be called upon again to name our preferences for candidates for the Legislature, at the Republican primary election, and I hope you will permit me the use of your valuable paper, to say a word for our mutual friend, John S. Bare.

I for one am decidedly in favor of re-electing Capt. Bare, not only because of the friendly personal feeling that we all have for him, but because he has earned it, at the hands of the Republicans of our county—and Democrats too, for the matter. During his first term he showed himself to be a most careful member, watching closely the interests of his constituents, advocating whatever was to their interests, and attending faithfully to the duties required of him.

That he is the "Farmer's Friend" there can be no doubt whatever, as will appear to all who will examine the record of Legislature proceedings at the last session, where it will be found that on every bill that was introduced whereby the interest of the farmer would be promoted he voted "aye;" he was always there to vote—and no "dodging."

He was side by side with those members who labored for the passage of the legislation that would give us greatly improved public roads, without additional local taxation, notably the bill appropriating $3,000,000 from the State Treasury for that purpose, which only failed through rivalry or jealousy of the several members who presented bills with this object, each desiring that HIS bill should be passed. He was a warm supporter of all measures tending to advance the interests of our public schools; in fact he had the intelligence to discern what was good for us and the courage to meet it. Let us then, fellow Republicans, not only repeat the splendid vote we gave him when a candidate for his first term, but let us make it practically unanimous for a second term at our approaching primary elections. FARMER.

Oneida Township, May 7th.

CALVIN.

Mrs. B. F. Mierley is visiting in Huntingdon.

Farmers are busy planting corn and potatoes.

Stever & Wilson are sawing shingles for the new barns in this valley.

Isaiah Oakman, of West Huntingdon, visited his aged father over Sunday.

Adam Pheasant, of Todd township, was a sightseer in town on Friday.

Wright's cemetery has been cleaned and fixed preparatory to memorial services.

Mrs. Sidman Roland, of Saxton, has been visiting friends here for the past two weeks.

J. H. Kendig and wife, of Huntingdon were in the valley last week on a business trip.

The Calvin cornet band have ordered new uniforms from Henderson Bros. Philadelphia.

C. W. Steele's home was made merry on Saturday, the 5th inst., by the assembling of his children.

John Steele and Ettie Pheasant, of Huntingdon, were visitors around the parental home over Sunday.

Rev. F. W. Biddle, of Flemington, Clinton county, Pa., will deliver the oration for the G. A. R. in Cassville on Memorial Day.

R. A. Oakman and Mrs. Daniel Mansbarger have been quite ill for a few weeks past but are somewhat better now. C. W. Steele has been indisposed for a few days.

The bell for the M. E. church has arrived and was placed in the tower last Friday. The carpenters completed their work on the steeple last Saturday. It will be painted next week.

M. E. church services for the coming week are as follows: Trustees' meeting Saturday at 4 P. M., preaching at 7.30 P. M., Sunday school at 9 A. M., preaching at 10.15 A. M. followed by communion service, Epworth League at 8 P. M.

It is now pretty certain that the fruit crop will be light. Pears and peaches will be most plentiful; apples scarce—which means less cider, less drunkenness, less rowdyism, less swearing and less complaint from law abiding citizens of the evils of intemperance.

TROUGH CREEK.

Joseph Bowman has finished his tie job. It foots up 5070.

Clayton Greenland, of Osceola, is visiting relatives in this locality.

I am glad to see that the supervisor on the east side of Union township is displaying good judgment in repairing the road.

I see that the clover pest or worm mentioned in the papers from other places has made its appearance in our midst and is riddling the clover at a fearful rate.

Messrs. Brown & King have formed a partnership in the sheep shearing business. This opposition in the business has caused a reduction in the price of one ond two cents a head, according to the fineness in the grade of wool.

It is astounding how our road has leveled down during the late dry spell. The filling up of a few chucks and the completion of an inclined plane of moderate grade which was commenced by our former supervisor, would make it a pleasure to drive over the road. The plane referred to as it is would be more entitled to be called a young Rocky mountain with a mud hole at the foot.

The meeting at Pine Grove last week was fairly well attended by young folks but not so by the older. It is certainly not a proper time to hold a protracted meeting in the country. There is no busier time in the whole year with farmers and it is generally conceded that men are weaker and less able for their work than at any other season. One comparatively young man remarked to the writer last week that after following his teams all day and doing the chores in the evenig that he was so tired he could not sleep for quite a while.

Miss Emma Shuman, of Cassville, is giving music lessons to a number of pupils at Calvin and Colfax. Miss Shuman is said to take to music as naturally as a duck takes to water. I have been informed by a disinterested party that one of her teachers who has had large experience says she took up music the readiest of any pupil she ever had. She has taken three terms at a musical college, and I have no doubt but she will prove a most excellent instructor. Thinking that prices should correspond with the times her charges are less than the usual price. All things considered she certainly deserves a liberal patronage.

MILL CREEK.

Rev. Curry will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday morning at 10.30.

Sixteen pounds of stranger in the shape of a bran new boy arrived to stay at the home of Mr. Gregory last Friday. A veritable bountiful blessing.

W. A. Stonebraker was in Pittsburg at the beginning of the week. He was summoned as a witness in a case at law involving the characters who are suspected of having blown open I. N. Fousts' safe a few months ago.

The lower end of town was enlivened the latter part of last week by a semi-drunken fracas: physical injuries, moral defacement, considerable and "thereby hangs a tale," considering the proximity of the judicial election.

E. H. Green today receives the degree of Doctorate of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College. He passed the final examination very creditably and graduates with high honors. We are not informed as to where he intends hanging out his shingle.

Under stimulation of their new pastor, Rev. Teasdale, the Baptist congregation organized a society last Saturday night to be known as the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America, whose object it is to promote social, religious and intellectual culture in our community.

MOUNT UNION.

H. C. Kieferle, of Philadelphia, is at home spending a vacation.

W. E. Faulkender, of Saltillo, was in town on business on Saturday last.

Miss Mamie Harper, of Shade Gap, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Geo. Schmittle has put up a new sign in front of his meat market on Division street.

Some men on their way down the railroad to work on Saturday morning last found seven pairs of shoes in front of the post office, tied together nicely, convenient for carrying. The shoes were evidently stolen and perhaps were thrown off a train, the thieves expecting to get off and recover their booty. The goods are in the hands of E. C. Fields.

Peter R. Shaver, an aged and highly respected citizen of this place, dropped dead at his home in this place on Saturday the 5th inst., presumably from heart disease. The deceased was a resident of this place all his life and one of its most substantial citizens. He was in his 82nd year. The funeral took place from his late residence on Tuesday morning, Rev. D. H. Campbell in charge.

THE People's party at Harrisburg Tuesday of last week nominated J. T. Ailman, of Juniata county, for Governor; Jerome B. Aiken, of Washington, for Lieutenant Governor; Abram Louder, of Erie, for Secretary of Internal Affairs; W. M. Desher, of Berks, for Auditor General, and Victor A. Lotier, of Montour, and B. F. Greenman, of Bradford, for Congressmen-at-Large.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

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Fine and Perfect-Fitting

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I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linolium, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 9, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Amos Hydecker is in a critical condition with malaria.

—Mrs. J. E. Dysart and son are both prostrated with typhoid fever.

—Mrs. Joseph J. Gillam, of Petersburg, is visiting Mapleton friends.

—Miss Viola Godard. of Huntingdon, spent a few days among Mapleton friends.

—C. S. Brown, esq., of Brady township, spent a few hours in Mapleton yesterday.

—Miss Nora Brumbaugh, of Saxton, has been visiting Mapleton friends for the past week.

—Mrs. Theodore Kelley and children spent last week visiting among friends in Huntingdon.

—J. G. Hicks spent a portion of the past week with friends in Altoona, Blairsville and Pittsburg.

—R. S. Henderson having completed yesterday the term of school he was teaching, has returned home.

—Ira V. Rex, passenger brakeman on Pittsburg division, spent Sunday with wife and parents in Mapleton.

—James S. Gillam, Tyrone's popular wholesale grocer, was transacting business in Mapleton Monday evening.

—Louis Snyder, aged 18 years, of Huntingdon, was killed last Friday evening by the floor of Fisher & Miller's warehouse giving way.

—Charles M. Goodman and John Fultz, two of Mill Creek's popular young men, spent a few hours in Mapleton yesterday. The ITEM was favored with a brief call from them.

—The local chapter of the Epworth League of this place will celebrate the 4th anniversary of that organization with an appropriate program next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—D. P. Stewart, of Oneida township was in Mapleton last Friday. He is a candidate for director of the poor and was looking up his interests in this vicinity. Porter has a number of friends and comrades in Mapleton.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath are as follows: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; class service, 10.15 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Epworth League anniversary and graduating exercises of Juniors, 7.30 P. M.

—Lewis Mierley and Harper Stever, of Cass township, left Monday evening for the west. Mr. Mierley will spend some time visiting among friends in Iowa, Nebraska aud Kansas and Mr. Stever will locate in Nebraska.

—During a hearing given several prisoners at the Huntingdon reformatory on Tuesday of last week, one named Houghton knocked superintendent Patton down with his fist. The other prisoners aided Supt. Patton and Houghton was severely beaten.

—The tramp who had been confined in the almshouse at Lewistown with small-pox died last week. He was on a fair way to recovery, but took a chill and grew worse until death resulted. The building and contents where the patient was kept were cremated.

—The Astor baby, which was born about two years ago, is stated to be the richest baby in the world. When it reaches the age of twenty-one it will be worth $600,000,000. And to acquire this immense wealth, all it has to do is to sit still and not throw itself out of the window.

—Thirty-nine cars were wrecked at Tipton Tuesday afternoon of last week. The wreck was caused by an axle breaking. A brakeman named John D. Saucerman was killed and Harry Marks, of Robertsdale, had his hip dislocated. Another wreck occurred near Tyrone on Monday.

—Judge Barker, of Cambria county, who was holding court for judge Bell at Hollidaysburg, last Saturday granted an injunction against six nuns who have been teaching in the public schools at Gallitzin. The action was brought by state councilor W. T. Kerr, in behalf of eight citizens of Gallitzin.

—Robbers entered the postoffice and store room of R. McElroy at Barree one night last week and took two boxes of chewing tobacco, a lot of cigars, smoking tobacco and coffee, and about twenty-five dollars in cash. This is the eighteenth time Mr. McElroy has been robbed and presumably by some one familiar with the surroundings.

—At Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week, the executive committee of the State Music Teachers' association decided to send petitions to the vice presidents of the organization to urge the legislature to pass an act requiring music to be taught in the public schools as a regular branch of study.

—T. M. Logan, having concluded to go out of business, has had bills printed at this office announcing the reduced prices at which he will dispose of his stock. This sale will commence next Monday and continue for 90 days, during which time $4,000 worth of goods must be closed out. For particulars, see bills.

—Sheriff Oaks last Wednesday closed the large general merchandising store of Thos. S. Johnston at corner of Seventh and Washington streets, Huntingdon, on executions amounting to over $25,000. Other claims for which suit will be brought will probably run the liabilities up to $35,000. The assets are estimated at about $21,000.

—Sunday evening, May 6, 1894, at the residence of R. C. Fields, by Rev. A. W. Maxwell, George Hughes and Miss Sadie Fields were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Both these young people have a wide circle of acquaintances who with the ITEM join in wishing them a happy and prosperous journey down the stream of life.

—Thursday evening, May 3d, Miss Maggie Skipper, daughter of A. K. Skipper, of this place, was united in marriage to George Arnold, of Brady township. The ceremony was performed by A. W. Swope, esq., at his residence. The happy couple left the next morning on a short trip returning on Saturday. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes.

—To secure better roads in Centre county the supervisors of the several townships have decided to hire men to work on the roads regularly during the spring, summer and autumn. Their respective townships will be divided into districts, and a man to whom the contract of repairs is awarded will be responsible for the care of the roads in his district, and liable to any damages resulting from the bad condition of the same.

—The electric railway on the Gettysburg battlefield is about to meet a serious blow. The government commission has served notice on President Hoffer that the United States would condemn every portion of the railway that is on ground which was occupied by Federal or Confederate troops. This will remove the trolley line from the "Valley of Death," the side of "Little Round Top" and along "Hancock Front."

—George Godard has purchased a patent spraying pump and formula for necessary liquids for destroying insects on trees, vines and shrubbery. The machine does its work well and the liquids clean out insects in short order. Mr. Godard operated on some trees belonging to the editor recently and we are pleased to pronounce the operation a complete success. Mr. Godard will spray trees, vines and shrubbery at reasonable rates.

—After remaining silent for over thirty years, during which he was supposed to be dead, Jeremiah Hockman has written to his wife in Williamsport. He enlisted at the breaking out of the war, and when his letters suddenly stopped coming it was supposed that he had been killed. His wife mourned for years and finally married again, and is living now with her second husband. Hockman's four children are now men and women married. They have written to their father for an explanation of his mysterious conduct for the past thirty years.

—Nora, eldest daughter of J. T. Himes, of Brady township, formerly of Mapleton, died Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, of pneumonia and change of life. She was aged 14 years, 5 months and 7 days. She had been ill but a short time and but a few minutes before her death conversed cheerfully with a neighbor. Nora was a bright, interesting and dutiful daughter and her death will be keenly felt in the family circle. The remains will be interred this morning at Allensville. Funeral services will be conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

MONEY ORDER CHANGES.

Large Sums Can Be Sent for Reduced Rates.

On July 1st there will be for sale at the postoffices a new money order by which large and small sums can be transmitted by letter with safety, and at rates much less than the present. Orders for $2.50 or less can be had for three cents, and orders for larger amounts up to $100 at rates graded up to thirty cents. The schedule of fees for the new money orders has been reduced to the basis now charged by the various express companies for transmitting money and will be as follows: For $2.50 or less, three cents; $2.50 to $5, five cents; $5 to $10, eight cents; $10 to $20, ten cents; $20 to $30, twelve cents; $30 to $40, fifteen cents; $40 to $50, eighteen cents; $50 to $60, twenty cents; $60 to $75, twenty-five cents; $75 to $100, thirty cents.

The postal note gives no security to the sender. Anybody can get one cashed simply by signing his name and presenting it for payment at any postoffice authorized to pay postal notes. The new money order, on the other hand, by a system of coupons serving as effective check both upon purchaser and postmaster, is apt to prove a satisfactory solution of the long mooted problem of reissuing fractional currency for convenience in mail purchases.

Under the new system postmasters will receive a commission of 3 cents for each money order issued. At present they get 3½ cents for each order issued and the same amount for each order paid, and one per cent. for each postal note issued, and three-fourths of a cent for each note paid.

This reduction of the fees on large sums of money transmitted by money order is a good thing. The present rates are too exorbitant, for the people can get their money transmitted by express companies at much lower rates than the government charges.

Council of Recognition.

At the request of persons residing in and about Saltillo, an ecclesiastical council met at that place on Tuesday afternoon, May 1st. Organization was effected by choosing K. A. Lovell, Esq., of Huntingdon, moderator, and S. F. Forgeus, clerk.

Thirteen churches from the Centre Baptist Association sent delegates and the Council was composed of eight ministers and seventeen other delegates.

After proper examination into the causes which led to the organization and a consideration of the reasons for its recognition, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize as a properly and regularly organized Baptist church, the society at Saltillo, known as the First Regular Baptist church of Saltillo.

The public services of recognition were held in the evening in the following order: Reading of Scripture; Rev. W. P. Hile; Prayer, Rev. W. H. Wilson; Sermon, Rev. S. F. Forgeus; Prayer of Recognition, Rev. D. W. Hunter; Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Owen James; Charge to the Church, Rev. F. G. McGee; Address to Young People, Rev. C. A. Walker; Benediction, Rev. J. L. Plush.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of May 5th.

Population, 503.

Last consecutive number, 1469.

Five inmates were received from Lancaster county on Tuesday.

Consecutive No. 824 was released on final discharge on Thursday.

Consecutive No. 1011 received his final discharge on Wednesday.

Forty-eight visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Consecutive No. 1160 was released on expiration of maximum sentence on Friday.

Ten gross of brushes were shipped from the brush factory this week and orders were received for forty gross.

The manufacture of brick was begun in the outside yard on Wednesday. The average output is about six thousand per day.

Eleven thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven pounds of beef and pork were consumed in the Reformatory during the month of April.

Seventeen head of cattle, fifteen hogs and five calves were killed in the Reformatory abbatoir during the month of April, for Reformatory use.

One hundred and fifty-five gallons of milk were received from the Reformatory farm and consumed in the kitchen department during the month of April.

Two hundred and fourteen dozen shirts were shipped from the shirt factory this week and orders were received for three hundred and thirty-eight dozen.

The following supplies have been received in the kitchen department since our last issue: 94 pounds of coffee, 2 barrels of oatmeal, 4 dozen of lemons, 35 pounds of malt and 24 bushels of potatoes.

Protect Your Fruit.

The season when all growers of fruit must begin their summer campaign against fungous and insect enemies is now at hand. Handsome, satisfactory, enjoyable fruit is the reward of unceasing vigilance in fighting these enemies.

The currant worm, to be fought with hellebore, is already at work and demanding prompt attention, while the first application of Bordeaux mixture against grape rot may now be made at any time. The first application of Paris green or London purple may also now be made on plum, pear and apple trees to destroy insect enemies.

We give below the formulas of all the principal fungicides and insecticides, which will be valuable for reference all through the season.

Cut these out and save them.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper sulphate	6 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of course cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fugous diseases.

AMMONICAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper carbonate	1 ounce
Ammonia, enough to dissolve the copper.	
Water	9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

COPPER SULPHANE SOLUTION.

Copper sulphane	1 pound
Water	15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris green	1 pound
Water	250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh white hellebore	1 ounce
Water	3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard soap	½ pound
Boiling water	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 or 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms and all insects which have soft bodies.

I. P. Roberts, Director of Cornell University Agricultural Experimental Station, Horticultural Division, Ithaca, N. Y.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassle, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottes of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his eg of eight years' standing. Used three bottes of Eectric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaer, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured himentirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at Sheriff's sale and left same in charge of John M. Quarry, of Cass township: Spring wagon, sledge and iron, rake and rough lock, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, hill side plow, hay rake, Champion mower, two-horse wagon and bed, hay ladders, hay rope and tackle, forks and rake, wind mill, lot hay, metal plow, 2 sets front gears, black horse, bay pony, 3 shotes, ⅛ interest in 20 acres grain in ground, bed and bedding, coal stove, lounge, 6 chairs, 3 beds and bedding, table, cupboard, doughtray, cook stove and pipe, 10 bushels potatoes and iron kettle. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

JAMES D. QUERRY.

March 22, 1894.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

WOMEN LED THE RIOTERS.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA'S COKE REGION.

An Attack on the Painter Works—Superintendent White Struck Down and Hacked With a Hatchet by a Hungarian Woman—Raiders Driven Off.

Rioting, followed by bloodshed, as the result of the coke strike, occurred at 5 o'clock a. m., at the Painter works of the McClure Company, two miles north of Scottdale, Penn. Hungarian women led the mob of strikers, who numbered about 160. The women marched in front, when an onslaught was made on the works. Shooting resulted from the attack, and among those most seriously injured were: Sanford White, mine superintendent; Ewing B. Rody, the bookkeeper; John Shonesky, shot through the thigh and head split with an axe; Stephen Youski, shot through both thighs, Murtos Schonesky, shot in the shoulder; unknown Slav woman, shot in the thigh.

White and Rody where surrounded and terribly beaten over the head and about the body. White was knocked down by a hatchet in the hands of a big Slav. He was also cut with a hatchet in the hands of a Hungarian woman. As he lay unconscious upon the ground another Slav rushed upon him and was about to deal him a death blow with an axe when James Tarr, one of the store clerks, knocked the assailant down with a club. In a desperate rescue White was dragged into a neighboring engine house. Later he was taken to the Miners' Hospital at Connellsville, where, at last accounts, his recovery was considered doubtful. Rody was taken to Scottdale, his home. His injuries were at first thought fatal, but later it was thought he would recover. The foreigners who were hurt were carried to adjoining houses and cared for by doctors. It was thought that two of the Huns who were shot in the riot would not recover. Several strikers were carried from the field, and it was believed that some were killed.

Dr. W. H. Cole, the company physician, says that fifteen strikers went down in the three charges. Three men and one woman were carried off the ground after the first charge, and when the mob finally retreated they bore away at least ten. Three of the most seriously wounded were left near the works.

Since the strike the Painter Works had been doing a little work, ten men being employed in the mines and twenty in the yards. The superintendent, boss and store clerks had been acting as deputy sheriffs, and they were all armed with rifles and revolvers. The works were fired up at 3 o'clock a. m. with about half a dozen competent men. Two hours later the strikers began to assemble near the works. Some of the men were frightened and went home, but most of them remained at work. A committee was sent to notify the men to come out, but the men made a flat refusal.

The strikers then armed themselves with bricks, stones, clubs and hatchets. The Hungarian women had tin pans, coke forks, brooms and other weapons. With the women in line at their head, the strikers swooped down upon the works. The men had not been as active in recent interference with workmen as the women. The latter were determined that the "blacklegs," as they called the workmen, should be driven from the ovens. As the mob approached the works Engineer White drew his revolver and fired at the strikers.

One of the women shrieked and fell to the ground, the blood gushing from a wound in the thigh. The Huns and Slavs, maddened at this, rushed at the deputies and workmen in great fury. In an instant they were upon the deputies, savagely attacking them with clubs and stones. Driven into close quarters and bewildered by the shower of flying missiles, the deputies were unable to use their rifles. They emptied their revolvers into the attacking party and fled.

There was a momentary lull, during which the women dragged off their wounded. Then the infuriated mob charged upon White and Rody and the others, who were huddled together near the engine house. The fury seemed to be directed toward White, and it was in this rush, made in the face of the fire from the rifles, that he and Rody were beaten to the ground and hacked with hatchets and nearly butchered outright.

By this time re-enforcements had arrived, and in the rally made by the clerks and deputies White's body was dragged inside the engine house. There the force of the third charge of the mob was broken by rapid firing. The defence rallied and, firing and yelling, attacked the mob in turn and drove them over the hill above the ovens.

A deputy engaged in the fight said that no less than fifteen fell in front of the Winchesters, and that every time White fired a Hun went down.

DEFEATED BY YAQUIS.

A Mexican Column Half Destroyed by Indians Above Them.

Advices received at San Diego, Cal., tell of a battle between a band of Yaquis Indians and a troop of Mexican soldiers in the Sierra de Bacatel. The troop were in pursuit of the Yaquis. On the afternoon of March 5 the trail led them into a long and narrow defile in the mountains. The walls of the canon rose to a height in some places of more than 2000 feet, and were covered with brush.

The command was halted and skirmishers pushed forward to discover any possible ambush. The skirmish line climbed the walls and beat the brush as far as possible without results, and the Colonel in command ordered the men forward. Half the distance had been traversed, and the men were beginning to breathe more easily, when suddenly huge masses of boulders from nearly 1500 feet above came bounding down upon the hemmed in column. The war cries of the Yaquis were heard, and the Indians began firing volleys directly into the struggling mass below, where all was confusion.

Horses dashed through the broken column, trampling on the dead and wounded soldiers. The soldiers who were not severely wounded and those still unhurt sought the bushes on either side. Finally the Colonel found a wounded bugler who sounded a call, and though still within range of the falling stones and the rifle shots, those of the wounded able to move started back down the canon, while those who were able to resist fired volley after volley at random into the bushes on the cliffs, slowly retreating along the route over which they had entered.

Out of the column of 500 men it is reported that at least 200 are either killed or wounded. All the troops of Lower California, Sonora, and Sinaloa will be mobilized at Guaymas, and a vigorous campaign instituted against the Yaquis.

THE United States Supreme Court decided that no State can levy a tax on interstate commerce in any form.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

INSPECTOR MCLAUGHLIN captured a gang of fire-bugs in New York City who have been swindling insurance companies by burning down stables and roasting horses.

THE Scandinavian and Finlanders' Emigrant Company, New York City, assigned with assets of $50,000 and liabilities $100,000. Gustav A. Gronlund, its President, left the city.

EMPLOYED and unemployed workingmen and workingwomen paraded in large numbers to Union Square, New York City, and there cheered strong demands for the abolition of the wage system.

LEOPOLD CHENEAU and Louise Fleaumann were killed and four others burned by the explosion of a tank of benzine in Jolly & Sons' dyeing establishment in East Twelfth street, New York City.

FITZGERALD'S Boston branch of the Coxey army reached New York by boat from New Haven, Conn., sixty strong. The police would not let them parade. They camped at the headquarters of the People's party, in East Tenth street.

A LARGE business men's meeting in Cooper Union Hall, New York City, heard speeches and adopted resolutions strongly condemning the delay of the United States Senate in dealing with the Tariff bill.

THE Wilson line steamer Persian Monarch, from London, went ashore on the unlucky Great South Beach bar, Long Island. She had twenty-nine passengers. During heavy weather she broke her rudder.

IN New York City, the Grand Jury dismissed the charge that Joseph T. Magee murdered Martha J. Fuller, the typewriter, who was found dead in a law office under mysterious circumstances.

South and West.

THE World's Fair stockholders are to get a ten per cent. dividend. The Fair had a cash balance of $1,450,000. The dividends to be paid are: City of Chicago, $500,000; Columbia Museum on stock transfer, $150,000; stockholders, $410,000. There maining $400,000 will be held by the Treasurer.

THE Indiana town and city elections resulted generally in Republican victories.

AT Canton, Ky., a baseball team went out to practise, and Alfred McCawley, a respected citizen, was selected to umpire. His decisions proved unsatisfactory, causing a quarrel among the players. McCawley then became exasperated, and, going behind the backstop, he blew his brains out with a revolver.

PAUL J. SORG, Democrat, was elected to Congress in the Third Ohio District by a majority of from 1800 to 3000 over Major E. G. Rathbone.

GREAT damage was done to crops in Texas by a storm; many houses were demolished by the wind in Arkansas.

A MAY DAY procession of the unemployed in Cleveland, Ohio, developed into a turbulent, head breaking mob, by reason of the unwillingness of car drivers to await their passage.

THE Republicans elected their full ticket, with the exception of one Councilman, in the municipal elections at Louisville, Ky.

STATE militia were ordered to the Mesaba Iron Range in Minnesota to prevent lawlessness by strikers.

A HEAVY windstorm passed over Esbon, Kan., wrecking the United Presbyterian Church. John Brenan was killed.

A LONE highwayman held up the stage between Sonora and Milton, Cal. He ordered the passengers out and blew open the iron safe with powder. He got nothing.

THE coal operators so far yielded to the striking miners as to call an interstate conference at Cleveland, Ohio, for the settlement of their differences.

Washington.

FRANK HATTON, editor of the Washington Post, died at his home in Washington. He was born in Cambridge, Ohio, in April, 1846, and in his boyhood was a printer's devil to his father, Richard Hatton, who published the Republican in Cadiz, Ohio.

THE State Department received a cablegram from the United States Consul at Libertad, Central America, announcing that a revolution had broken out in the western part of Salvador.

TRUXTON BEALE, ex-Minister to Persia, and Harriet, youngest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, were married in Washington.

THE President opened the convention of the Association of Military Surgeons in a brief speech.

THE nomination of Thomas E. Benedict to be Public Printer was favorably reported.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR WRIGHT shows in his ninth annual report that the total number of building and loan associations in the country is 5838, of which 5598 are local and 240 national.

THOMAS E. BENEDICT was confirmed as Public Printer by the United States Senate.

ILLNESS broke out in Coxey's camp at Washington.

THE secret service of the United States Treasury is informed of the existence of a new and dangerous counterfeit of the $2 Treasury note.

DEMOCRATIC Senators had a caucus on the Tariff bill compromises, and all present but Senator Hill voted in favor of supporting them and passing a bill as soon as possible. Mr. Hill declared he would oppose the income tax to the end. The only absentees from the caucus were Murphy, Mills, Lindsay, Irby, Gibson and Butler.

Foreign.

IT was reported, but not confirmed, that fifty persons had been drowned by the collapse of a pier at Briala, a Roumanian town on the Danube.

THE Foreign Minister at Athens informed the Greek Charge d' Affaires at London that 400 persons were killed by the recent earthquake in Greece and 20,000 rendered homeless and destitute.

FURTHER earthquakes occurred in Greece, but caused little damage.

MAY DAY was generally observed throughout Europe by labor demonstrations, mostly of a Socialistic character. The police put a stop to many assemblages, and in London anti-Anarchists hustled Anarchists out of Hyde Park.

COLOMBIA'S Government, by seizing a lot of arms beforehand, stole a march on the politicians who had planned a revolution for election day.

ENORMOUS sawmills of the arsenal at Mourillon, France, were burned. Loss, $1,250,000.

CHOLERA has reappeared on the frontier of Russian Poland.

A TERRIFIC boiler explosion occurred in the Waitz rendering factory at Hammerbrook, near Hamburg, Germany, killing five men and injuring seven. The building was demolished.

IN poems an ordinary family horse is called a "palfrey."

RIOTING IN CLEVELAND.

THE CITY OVERRUN BY A MOB OF STRIKERS.

Factory After Factory Entered by the Leaders of 4000 Men and Made to Shut Down—The Police Make Many Charges, and Finally Put the Rioters to Flight.

The disorders which began at Cleveland, Ohio, with the May Day demonstration of the unemployed culminated next day in open riots. There were three separate conflicts between the police and the rioters. Troops were placed under arms to respond to a call in case of an emergency.

A dispatch from Cleveland says: A crowd numbering 6000 or 7000 men assembled in the public square and started out on a mission of destruction.

Every window was broken at the Variety Iron Works on Scranton avenue, and the entire force of men working were driven out.

At the Upson Nut and Belt Works windows were broken, machinery smashed and the men driven away. Twenty-five men were driven from the Church Furniture Works.

Police were then hurried to the scene from all available sources. All the reserve police, including the mounted men, were ordered out, and many arrests were made. Intense excitement prevailed in the southern part of the city.

The mob, after moving up Jennings avenue, re-formed, and were again and again re-charged by the police. The rioters had meantime raided a scrap-iron yard and armed themselves with pieces of iron. They were in a frenzy of excitement, and were constantly urged on by their leaders to resist the officers.

At this juncture a large reinforcement of police arrived on the scene, and another charge was made on the mob with drawn clubs. The crowd showed fight only for a moment, and then the ranks were broken and the men scattered in all directions.

The police meantime had used their clubs to such effect that many of the rioters were laid low. The patrol wagons were loaded with prisoners and hastily sent to the nearest station. Many of the men threw stones and other missiles at the bluecoats from the Abbey street bridge. They were forced away, however, and ran like sheep, making occasional stands to resist the power of the law.

While a part of the mob were fighting the police at Faulhaber's others made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a mail train on the Nickel Plate Road as it was passing that point. The train slackened speed in order to not run down any of the fellows, but sped on its way unharmed.

Among the rioters arrested was Tom Moore, a full-fledged Anarchist, who at the daily meetings of the unemployed has urged the adoption of anarchistic methods. He was only landed in a patrol wagon after his head had been laid open by a policeman's club.

After their ranks had been broken up the larger part of the crowd started across the Abbey street bridge, with the police close behind them. On reaching the west side they scattered in every direction and the police returned to the stations.

The mob was composed entirely of unemployed foreigners, mostly Italians and Poles, who have been daily haranged by the labor leaders to organize.

An organization with from eight to ten thousand members has been effected within a few days. It was this organization that gave the May Day parade, and, encouraged by the slight resistance with which they were met then, they started out again. Their purpose seemed to be solely one of riot and destruction.

Mayor Blee issued a request to the Cleveland Grays, an independent military organization, to be ready to respond to a call to arms on short notice. In compliance with this the Grays were placed under arms at their armory. Later four companies of the Fifth Regiment were ordered under arms.

The Mayor issued a proclamation warning all persons from congregating in the streets or parks and prohibiting meetings being held in Monumental Square.

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE DEAD.

He Passed Away Suddenly at the Residence of His Niece in Chicago.

Francis Browne Stockbridge, United States Senator from Michigan, died in Chicago, Ill., a few minutes after 7 o'clock p. m. The end came suddenly, although the Senator had been confined to his bed almost all the time since going to Chicago from Washington, April 2. He died at the residence of his niece, Mrs. James L. Houghteling, Astor and Banks streets. His wife, Mr. and Mrs. Houghteling, and a nurse were present at the deathbed. Death was caused by angina pectoris.

Senator Stockbridge was born April 9, 1826, in Bath, Me. He was educated in the common schools, and went to Boston when he was seventeen years old to clerk in a wholesale store. When he was twenty-one he went to Chicago and started a lumber yard. He soon became manager of a big lumber company. In 1850 he moved to Michigan, and started in the lumber business at Saugatuck. It was in 1874 that he moved to Kalamazoo, which he made his home. There he continued to build up his lumber enterprises. He acquired large interests in St. Ignace and Black River in Mackinaw County and became one of the members of the Menominee River Lumber Company. He also engaged in iron mining in the Menominee country, and in addition went into manufacturing in Kalamazoo. His political career began in 1869, when he was elected to the Legislature. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate. President Grant appointed him Minister to The Hague, but he declined the place because of the poor health of Mrs. Stockbridge. He was frequently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. He was a lifelong Republican. He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Omar D. Conger, and took his seat March 4, 1887. He was re-elected in 1893.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An Increase of Nearly $9,000,000 During the Past Month.

The monthly debt statement shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the United States Treasury, during April of $8,950,599.25.

The interest bearing debt increased $100,450, the non-interest bearing debt decreased $2090 and the cash in the Treasury decreased $8,852,239.25.

The total cash in the Treasury was $790,826,660.19. The gold reserve was $100,000,000. Net cash balance, $25,097,785.93.

There was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $6,263,587, the total at the close being $170,192,457.63. Of silver there was an increase of $1,307,255.91.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Three Lofty Lakes.

The most elevated bodies of water in the world are the several lakes situated in the Himalaya regions of Thibet. Lake Manasarovara, which bears the palm for being the loftiest lake in the world, is between 19,000 and 20,000 feet above the level of the Indian Ocean. Two other Thibetan lakes, those of Chalamos and Surakol, are stated to be 17,000 and 15,400 feet in altitude respectively.

For many years it was supposed that Lake Titicaca, South America, a body of water covering 4500 square miles, and with a maximum depth of 924 feet, was "the lake with the greatest altitude."—St. Louis Republic.

It takes very cold weather to kill growing wheat. The plant is hardy and thrives when the temperature is at the freezing point.

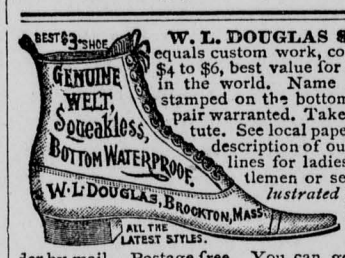
A Last Resource.

Colonel (at the manœvres, to young lieutenant who has lately joined the regiment)—"Lieutenant, what would you do with your division if you were attacked by the enemy's infantry on both sides—that is to say, on the right and left wings—with a body of cavalry rushing at you from the front and a brigade of artillery drawn up in your rear?"

Lieutenant—"I would command: 'Battalion, halt! Ground arms—stand at ease—helmets off for prayers!'"

The Colonel nodded approvingly, and rode off in a meditative mood.—Leipziger Nachrichten.

A boy of fifteen was arrested at Richmond, Va., for having in his possession $50,000 worth of Confederate money. He declared he had no intention of putting it into circulation and was released.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

N Y N U—19

PATENTS A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of YOUR Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK Rubber DEALER FOR THEM and don't be persuaded into an inferior article

Sell on Sight.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES.

High Grade in Every Particular.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, LIGHTEST WEIGHTS.

We stake our business reputation of over fifty years that there is no better wheel made in the world than the LOVELL DIAMOND.

AGENTS WANTED.

Semi-Racer, Wt. 25 lbs. *Ladies' Light Roadster, Wt. 30 lbs.*

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. BICYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

We have a few boys' and girls' bicycles which we will close out at each. Former price, $35.00. First come, first served. **$15.75**

Send ten cents in stamps or money for our LARGE 400 page illustrated catalogue of Bicycles, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Skates, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle and hundreds of other articles.

With this catalogue any one can sit in their own home and order such things as they want. We guarantee it worth ten times this amount, ten cents being the exact cost of mailing.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

When You Want to Look on the Bright Side of Things, Use

SAPOLIO

Soap Suds for Calming Waves.

The remarkable action of oil upon waves is well known. This phenomenon led the officers of the steamship Scandia, of Hamburg, to make an experiment upon the same principle that was very successful, and that appears to us worthy of mention. During its last trip to the United States the vessel, while in mid-ocean, was attacked by a very heavy storm. It then occurred to the officers to dissolve a large quantity of soap in tubs of water. Having thus obtained several hundred gallons of soap suds in a very short time they threw it overboard in front of the ship. The effect was almost instantaneous, and the vessel soon began to navigate without difficulty. Her officers at once addressed a long report to the Hydrographic Bureau of the United States, giving an account of their voyage, the storm, and the means that they employed to still the waves. They concluded by saying that although soap suds does not produce absolutely all the effects upon water that oil does, it at least suffices to break the force of waves in most cases. Besides, this method recommends itself to transportation companies careful of their interests. Soap suds is much cheaper than oil, and a relatively large quantity of soap can be carried without encroaching too much upon the space set apart for passengers and merchandise. —La Nature.

Corean Use for Human Hair.

Human hair is in great demand in some of the countries of Europe, and the supply is said to be inadequate. Our consul in Corea points out that there is plenty and to spare in the hermit kingdom. "The Coreans," he adds, "have remarkably fine heads of hair, and they put their combing to a use that I have never seen elsewhere. A very large number of the saddle-clothes placed under the packs of their ponies are made of hair woven into coarse mats or bags, and the halters and head ropes of their animals are largely couposed of the same material. I believe that human hair is largely exported from China to Europe, and Corea could furnish a large and cheap supply did the people know there was a demand for it."—Westminster Gazette.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

A NIGHTINGALE'S song can be heard at a distance of a mile.

FOR a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

IN 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure: 25c., 50c., $1

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure.* Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sand Beach, Pa.

After the Grip

Broken Down by Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache Spells

"I feel it my duty to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my wife. She had the grip, and after the fever was over she was not able to do her housework, had dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and headache, spells of dizziness, and hot flashes. I saw in a paper what wonderful cures were made by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After my wife had used one bottle she realized she was much better. She is now using the fourth bottle and has improved in health so much that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

she does her own housework. I am so thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for her that I would not be without it in the house." S. R. MILLER, P. M., Sand Beach, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

ENTHESINE PERMANENTLY CURES

Eczema, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Etc.

THE ONLY BLOOD MEDICINE

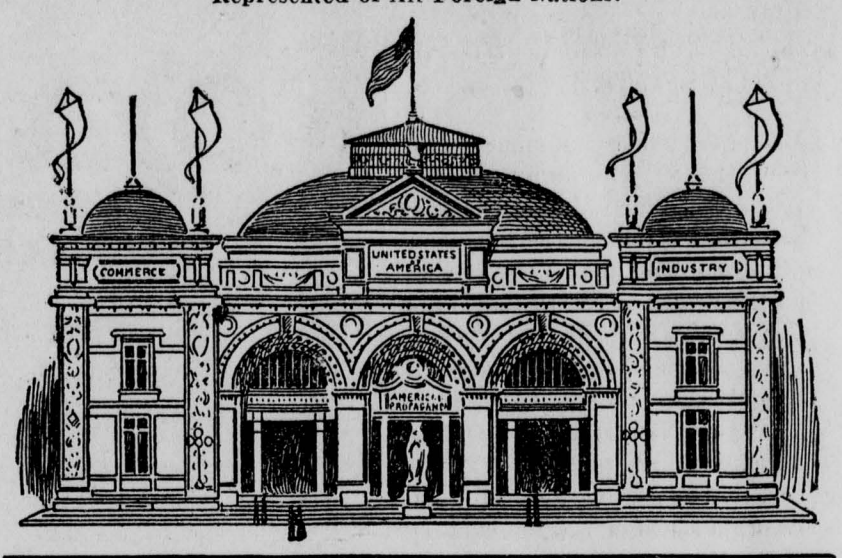
Free From Mercury.

PINT BOTTLE, $2.00.

SPECIFIC REMEDIES COMPANY, L't'd
949 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN BUILDING

At the Antwerp World's Fair, Where the United States is the Most Largely Represented of All Foreign Nations.



THE NATIONAL GAME.

MISSISSIPPI has the baseball fever.

BOSTON has started out at the top of the heap.

THE Baltimores were the first to play an errorless game.

AN intentional sacrifice is the only kind that is recognized this year.

"YALE" MURPHY is playing the greatest game of any of the New Yorkers.

"PETE" BROWNING has at last accepted Kelly's offer, and will play in Allentown, Penn.

THE Washington Club released Shortstop McMahon, Pitcher Black and Third Baseman Mulvey.

DECKER is playing first base for Chicago, Anson contenting himself with coaching from the lines.

BROOKLYN has six ex-Baltimores on its club—Shindle, Treadway, Gilbert, Griffin, Burns and Shoch.

THE Baltimore and Cincinnati players are in a better condition than all the other players of the League.

INDIANAPOLIS has a ball team composed of policemen, and they intend to make a tour of neighboring cities.

WASHINGTON now has in Joyce what it never had before—an intelligent, energetic and aggressive captain.

ESPER, of Philadelphia, was the first League pitcher to be knocked out of the box in a championship game this season.

CRANE, the famous New York authority on baseball, has joined the crusaders in the fight for the restoration of the trapped fly.

BOSTON and Cincinnati were the first teams to apply the whitewash brush, while Brooklyn and Chicago were companions in misery.

SUNDAY games will be very frequent in the League this season, and all the teams but Boston, Pittsburg, New York and Philadelphia will play.

THE Boston's team work is certainly excellent. Their infielders are cool and collected, and when there is a chance given to make a double play they do it neatly.

SUCH star pitchers as Young, Rusie, Killen, Weyhing, Hutchinson, Kennedy, Gleason and Hemming all had the mortification of losing their very first games.

MANAGER HANLON says that if the Brooklyn Club has any more "has beens" like Brouthers they should send them to Baltimore, and he will make use of them.

REPORTS from all over the country indicate that the game is as popular to-day, if not more so, than it was in 1889, which was the banner season in baseball history.

RAMSEY, the noted twirler of the Louisville Club some seasons ago, seems to have regained his old-time effectiveness and is puzzling all the teams that run up against his club—Savannah.

CAPTAIN COMISKEY will be in uniform and on the coaching line in every game the Cincinnatis play this season at home and abroad. The team will have the benefit of his brains if they are minus his fielding and batting ability.

OF the seventy-four National League pitchers, twelve are left-handed, nine have never played in the big organization before, thirteen made their debut last season, and only eleven were in the League before 1890. The old American Association stars are fourteen in number.

LYNCH was the first League umpire to enforce the new rule against obnoxious coaching. In the opening game at Baltimore, Clarke, of Baltimore, began bellowing from the coaching lines when the bases were empty. Lynch didn't wait more than a minute before he put the howler out of the game for the rest of the day.

BASEBALL is one of the few sports that has stood the test for years without its popularity being destroyed. Not even strife and wars among the players themselves have been able to sound its death knell. It is to-day, as it was a decade ago, the typical sport of the American people, a game replete with exciting and pleasing features.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland.	9	2	.818	New York.	6	7	.462
Boston.....	9	4	.692	Cincinnati.	4	6	.400
Baltimore.	9	4	.692	Brooklyn..	5	8	.385
Pittsburg..	8	4	.667	Louisville.	4	7	.364
Philadel...	8	6	.571	Wash'ng'n.	3	11	.214
St. Louis..	6	6	.500	Chicago...	2	8	.200

CURIOUS CASUALTIES.

IT was a Wheeling (W. Va.) business man who swallowed his false teeth while taking a dose of castor oil. He will live.

THREE Alma (Mich.) fishermen went out in a boat with a leaky gasoline jack. The boat was burned up. The men managed to swim ashore.

DEVOTION to high art made trouble for Mrs. Hinkley of Winneconne, Wis. She was standing on a chair and trying to hang a picture when she fell and broke a hip-bone.

WHILE her teacher in physiology was telling the class about the effect of hemorrhage a Hamlin (Ohio) girl was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs which proved fatal before assistance could be called.

GEORGE BEIER, of Cazenovia, Wis., was hit on the head in a fight three years ago. His memory left him. A month ago it mysteriously returned, and now he has got a verdict for civil damages against the man who hit him.

FRANK A. CLEMENTS, a railroad conductor, who might have expected exemption from any but the accidents pertaining to railroad life, was kicked over the heart by a horse at Crawfordsville, Ind., the other day, and died almost instantly.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ENGLISH miners anticipate an eight-hour law.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., has a co-operative colony.

WOODWORKERS' business is dull at Omaha, Neb.

NEW ENGLAND appears to be the strike centre.

MARYLAND miners' wages will be cut ten per cent.

TORONTO (Canada) girl bookbinders have organized.

SAN ANTONIO (Texas) stonecutters won eight hours.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.) telephone girls must wear black gowns.

THE Woman's Industrial Legion is a Colorado organization.

CANNELVILLE (Ohio) miners struck for a reduction of house rent.

THE Omaha (Neb.) Electrical Workers' Union initiation fee is $25.

SMALLPOX has secured a foothold in the "sweat shops" of Chicago.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) plumbers want the number of apprentices reduced.

ITALIANS have been returning to Italy since the depression began.

THERE is considerable activity in mining in the Cripple Creek (Col.) region.

THREE THOUSAND men are idle and 500 families are starving at Iron Mountain, Mich.

A FEDERATED Central Labor Union was organized in Manchester, Concord and Dover, N. H.

IN Strasburg, Germany, bricklayers are paid $4.15 per week of sixty hours, hod carriers $3.21.

SEATTLE (Wash.) bricklayers average $1.04 a day and the city wants to cut this figure forty per cent.

JOURNEYMAN bakers and confectioners will hold their eighth annual convention in Baltimore in June.

HIRAM LUKENS has been a compositor on the Doylestown (Penn.) Intelligencer for sixty-two years.

THE number of coal miners which went out on a strike was 160,660. Only one coal mine was operated during the strike east of the Allegheny.

REPRESENTATIVE trade unionists met at Philadelphia to form a new National labor organization which it is intended shall absorb all others.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GERMANY has 4000 tramps.

SPAIN is to have a World's Fair.

GERMANY leads in zinc production.

MICHIGAN is first in copper production.

THE United States contains 115 medical colleges.

CANADA will enforce a strict quarantine for smallpox against this country.

THE volcano Calbuco, in Chile, after being at rest for 202 years, has become active again.

THE United States took 95.34 per cent. of the sugar crop of Cuba for the first quarter of 1894.

GERMANY has given out that under no circumstances will German rights in Samoa be given up.

IT is estimated that 1,000,000 Odd Fellows celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the order.

IN the Los Angeles section of the California Midwinter Fair there is an arch built of 15,000 oranges.

GERMAN army officers have been forbidden to keep horses unless possessed of a certain amount of wealth.

WHILE playing draw poker in Philadelphia Arthur S. Poultner picked up four aces and at once dropped dead.

A PERMANENT commercial museum, where manufacturers can show goods suitable for export, will shortly be opened in New York City.

A REIGN of terror is reported in Honduras. Political executions are the order of the day, and another and bloody revolution is predicted.

AUTHORITIES expect the Australian wheat yield will be the heaviest in the history of this colony. They anticipate there will be a surplus available for export of 11,735,000 bushels.

THE seal poachers are all right. They say that if they are captured they will get a free tow home, and be released as soon as they get there.

MANY Armenians have recently been migrating to Russia on account of their dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs in Armenia.

RENTS are coming down in Chicago, owing, it is said, to overbuilding. Fully one-third of the flats and houses held for income are unrented.

THE Ferris wheel, at Chicago, will be removed to New York in 150 cars, and it will cost $150,000 to take it down, transport it and put it up again.

SECRETARY MORTON thinks that tuberculosis is spreading to a serious degree among the cattle of the West, and wants an appropriation of $100,000 to use in fighting it.

AN aptery, a wingless bird of New Zealand, one of two specimens in Europe, escaped from the Jardin des Plantes in Paris five months ago and was found recently huddling in the cellar of a building, having survived cold and starvation.

IN Berks County, Penn., during the last few months the demand for small farms has been greater perhaps than ever before.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Smallest Book in the World.

The smallest book in the world is said to be a New Testament. It was printed with type of very small size, which could be used but once, as it was found to be impossible to distribute them after the impression had been printed. The page is an inch long by three-quarters of an inch wide, and the volume, including covers, is exactly a quarter of an inch thick. —Chicago Times.

The United States Army is said to have over 200 cases of scurvy every year.

Carrying Secret Arms.

In Mysore and Hyderabad the bich'hwa (scorpion)—the double-curved misericorde of the East—is carried by the lower classes hidden up the sleeve, and is made right or left-handed to suit all tastes. It is a favorite and effectual weapon of assassination, being driven downward from behind, inside the collarbone, and is sometimes double-bladed and poisoned. the poison being carried in a suitable hollow in the hilt. The double curve of the blade, derived from that of a cow's horn, and resembling that of a scorpion's sting, recurs in the khanjar and the chilanum and throughout Afghanistan. With a variety of this weapon Lieutenant Willis was killed in the bazaar at Candahar.

The strangest of secret arms is, perhaps, the bagh nakh or tiger claw of the Mahrattas, with its two rings for the first and fourth fingers and the three to five curved steel claws, destined to protrude from the closed hand between the fingers and to rip open or mangle the victim. The hand half open shows only two bright rings round the fingers; the clenched fist becomes the armed paw of the human tiger. Mr. Egerton tells us how the Mahratta leader Sivaji murdered his enemy, Afzai Khan, after inviting him to a conference, in which each should come with one attendant only. Sivaji wore a mail cap and coat under his turban and cotton gown, had a bich'hwa in his right sleeve and a bagh nakh on his left hand. The Khan had only his sword, and sent away his follower to reassure Sivaji, who was of small stature and counterfeited timidity. "In the midst of the customary embrace, Sivaji struck the bagh nakh into the bowels of Afzai Khan, who quickly disengaged himself, clapped his hand on his sword, exclaiming 'Treachery and murder!" but Sivaji instantly followed up the blow with his dagger. The Khan had drawn his sword, and made a cut at Sivaji, but the concealed armor was proof against the blow. The whole was the work of a moment, and Sivaji was wrestling the weapon from the hand of his victim before the attendants could run toward them."—London Saturday Review.

Maps of "Greater New York" are now being extensively peddled about Brooklyn by the agents of a large New York publishing firm.

From away up in British North America comes the following greeting to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Allen Sharrard, of Hartney, Selkirk Co., Manitoba, whose portrait, with that of her little boy, heads this article, writes as follows: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for 'falling of the womb.' I was troubled with bearing down pains and pains in my back whenever I would be on my feet any length of time. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did with happy results. I feel like a new person after taking three bottles of it."

As we have just heard from the frigid North, we will now introduce a letter received from the Sunny South. The following is from Mrs. J. T. Smith, of Oakfuskee, Cleburne Co., Ala. She writes: "I was afflicted and suffered untold pains and misery, such as no pen can describe, for six years. I was confined to bed most of the time. I expected the cold hand of death every day. I was afflicted with leucorrhea—with excessive flowing—falling of the womb—bearing down sensation—pain in the small of my back—my bowels costive—smarting, itching and burning in the vagina, also palpitation of the heart. When I began taking your medicine I could not sit up, only a few minutes at a time, I was so weak. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription three times per day, I also took his 'Golden Medical Discovery' three times per day and one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets every night. I have taken seven bottles of the 'Discovery,' seven bottles of the 'Prescription' and five bottles of the 'Pellets.' I took these medicines seven months, regularly, never missed a day. These medicines cured me. I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Four of the best doctors in the land treated my case four years. They all gave me up as hopeless—they said I could not be cured, and could not live. Through the will of God, and your medicines, I have been restored to the best of health." Yours truly,

Mrs J. T. Smith

Mrs. W. O. Gunekel, of No. 1461 South Seventh Street, Terre Haute, Indiana, writes: "I had been suffering from womb trouble for eight years having doctored with the most skillful physicians, but finding only temporary relief from medicines prescribed by them. I was advised by a friend to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and found, in taking six bottles of the 'Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' that it has effected a positive cure, for which words cannot express my gratitude for the relief from the great suffering that I so long endured." Yours truly,

W. O. Gunekel

As a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic "Favorite Prescription" improves digestion and nutrition thereby building up *solid, wholesome flesh*, and increasing the strength of the whole system. As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms. Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Even insanity, when dependent upon womb disease, is cured by it.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects *in any condition of the system.* For morning sickness, or nausea, due to pregnancy, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use will prove very beneficial.

Dr. Pierce's Book (168 pages, illustrated) on "Woman and Her Diseases," giving successful means of Home Treatment, will be mailed *in plain envelope, securely sealed from observation* on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. See the Doctor's address near the head of this article.

Continued from first page.

Her vengence was not yet complete; that revenge for she which lived—on which she lived; her very life itself!

She fled from the place, and hiding herself within her carriage, bade the coachman to drive to the home of George Murray. She soon found that his condition had not been exaggerated. A violent and deadly form of typhoid had stricken him, and he was already raving in delirium. The physician made no pretense of hope. He told Rachel plainly that in all human probability her friend was doomed.

"There's but the shadow of a chance in a hundred that he may live."

"But, doctor, we will take that one shadowy chance, and let the other ninety-nine go," said Rachel.

Doctor Frank looked at her, but said nothing; he didn't understand her. Like everyone else in the place, he knew Rachel's story, and he asked himself: Could it be possible, after all, that she loved this man who had jilted her and broken her heart? Her face told him nothing. She was very pale, and her eyes glowed like live coals—but their meaning was a mystery to him.

On the following morning Rachel took her place in Murray's room; a capable nurse was already there, and being a woman, perhaps she understood Rachel better than the doctor; anyway, she made no objection to her presence, and if she had, it would not have made any difference. Miss Landor was accustomed to having her own way.

The days went by and grew into weeks, and they were slow and tedious to nurse and physician, as such days were wont to be, for they began now to count the hours till George Murray's breathing should cease—that breathing that was often so faint that more than once it seemed to have ceased entirely. But Rachel kept no reckoning of time.

One day in the early summer the windows were open, for it was very warm, and the odorous breath of roses and honeysuckle and purple clematis filled the room with perfume. The sick man lay asleep white as the tall lilies in the window.

"He will never come out of this sleep," said the nurse in hushed voice.

Rachel drew a long breath, and took the wasted hand in both her own and held it close, while her very soul seemed to pass into that touch. She bent over him, almost as pale as himself, only that her cheeks burned and her eyes were fixed on his face with a look that seemed to bathe him in the glow and fervor of their light. She did not speak and her gaze never left him. Hours passed. The hand she held lost its deathly chill and grew warm and moist; a faint, dewy moisture was on the brow and temples, and the breathing grew stronger, longer and steadier. It was evening when the sleeper stirred slightly, slowly unclosed his eyes and smiled, as he looked up and recognized Rachel. It was a week later, and she was again beside him; while Doctor Frank and the nurse spoke of him in the next room, comparing notes as to his strange and unexpected recovery.

"They say you have saved me, Rachel," he said, in a voice still faint and low.

"Yes. I could not let you go, George."

"And what are you going to do with me?"

"I am going to be revenged on you."

"Ah! But how, dear?"

"I am going to marry you—"

"Rachel! Do you mean you have forgiven me?"

"Yes, dear; I'm afraid so." murmured Rachel. "You know, George, that I was always very peculiar."

She bent down and pressed a long, lingering kiss upon his trembling lips.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Wherewithal Shall a Young Man Cleanse His Way.

The following salutary counsel to young men was uttered recently by Dr. Marcus Dods. We quote from the *British Weekly:*

"Until we fight against sin as the allies and subjects of Christ, as well as for our own sake, we seem to fight, not in Christ's strength, but in our own. And if we think of our sin as mainly our affair, if we hate it mainly for the shame it brings upon us, then when we are tempted by it, and when our own view of it is changed the advantage and pleasure of it being now, clear, and the shame of it remote and dimly seen, there is absolutely nothing to restrain us from it. But if we habitually live with Christ and consider His will in all things, and that our sin brings grief to Him, when we are tempted, though our own view of sin is altered we are conscious that His view of it remains the same, and in sympathy with His judgment we also condemn it.

"I suppose every one of you is conscious of some sin, of something that lowers you in your own eyes, and that sometimes makes you fear that it is stronger than you are, and may carry you into a future of the darkest and saddest kind. There is, may I not say, something in the character or life of each of you which must be removed ere you can be all you ought to be. If so, what business more urgently calls you, or when accomplished will give a truer satisfaction and set your feet free for future attainment and enjoyment, than to clear away this recognized and growing evil? Could you have any truer joy this day than to be able to say that the thing which most troubled and threatened you has been removed? Why should you not have this happiness, say, in a year hence? Deal seriously with serious things—look forward to what awaits you in life. Be perfectly sure that through sin lies no path to happiness, that every step you take on that road must be retraced with the shaming conviction that you have been a fool. Each part of life has its own duties and its own opportunities, and at no future period can you come back and make up for bygone omissions. The future periods have their own tasks, and are so filled with what is proper to them that what has been left undone in a former period cannot be attached to. You are permanently crippled for life in that omitted particular."

Telling the Time in India.

Clocks are regarded as curiosities by the Hindoos, and for the reason half a dozen or more timepieces are often found in the apartments of the wealthy Hindoos. They are not used as time-pieces, but simply for ornament, since the old-fashioned way of telling the hour of the day in India, by calculating the number of bamboo lengths the sun has traveled above the horizon, is entirely satisfactory to the natives. It is said that in the country police stations in India, where the European divisions of the hours is observed, time is measured by placing in a tub of water a copper pot in which a hole has been bored. It is supposed that it will take one hour for the water to leak into the pot so as to fill it ann sink it. When thepoliceman sees that the pot has disappeared he strikes the hour on a bell-like gong. If he is smoking or dozing the copper pot may have disappeared several minutes before he discovers the fact: but the hour is when he strikes the gong.

A prominent temperance lecturer of Boston, who lately spoke at Baltimore, declared that the most encouraging fact to the opponents of intoxicating liquors was that "of all the States in the United States only six are without laws providing for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. These are New Jersey and Indiana north of the Potomac, and Tennessee, Arkansas, South Carolina and Georgia south of the Potomac river." It is a startling fact when parents consider how much their children are under the influence of their school teacher. If they are taught politeness and obedience at school, it is soon evident by their deportment at home. Unruly actions may often be traced to a teacher instead of erroneously to that of unsuitable companions. School is like the army, where if the soldier is not kept under strict discipline mutiny breaks out in the ranks. If a teacher shrieks and stamps at the scholar, the child in the home circle is pretty apt to follow the example to brothers and sisters and often parents. Thus in choosing the teachers we should look to the moral as well as to the educational qualifications. The school is a hot bed wherein vice may be sown indiscriminately among the elements of education. The mind of a child is very plastic, "wag to receive; marble to retain," and where an open discussion of evil habits and their bad results is one of the features of school life, they will receive impressions which may prevent the contraction of such habits in more mature life. Intemperance is one of the greatest evils in the known world, few can tamper with strong drink, and when once under its influence it is a relentless master, for in its hunger it cannot be satisfied with the absorption of all the good qualities of its victim, but greedily demands the sacrifice of homes and fortunes. It is sufficient to ruin any business. Once an individual gives up to the appetite of strong drink he not only loses the respect of all friends but self respect as well. With the bad consequences of this fearful habit held up before the eyes of the youthful student as a portion of the education they gain in the school, it may prove to thousands a preventative against that terrible vice and all its other tendencies to lead an immoral life.—*Camp News.*

It is easy to live in the world after the world's opinion. It is easy to live in solitude after our own. But the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of his own character.

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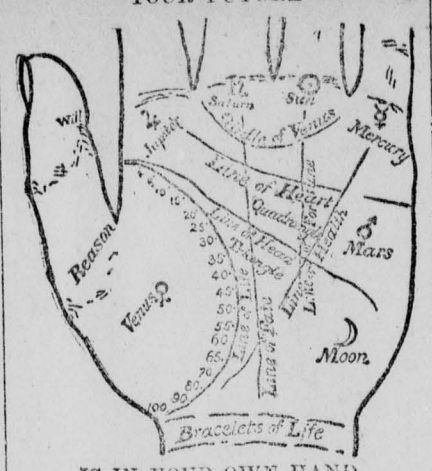

IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

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